The Press and Tribune.

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Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Presidential Electors.
AT LARGE.
LEONARD SWETT, of McLean,
JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin.
DISTRICTS.
1. A. C. FULLER, of Boone.
2. WM. B. PLATO, of Kane.
3. LAWRENCE WELDON, of DeWitt.
4. WM. P. KELLOGG, of Fulton.
5. J. STARK, of Hancock.
6. J. C. CONKLING, of Sangamon.
7. H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Coles.
8. T. G. ALLEN, of Randolph.
9. JOHN OLNEY, of Gallatin.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD YATES, of Morgan.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN of Du Page.
FOR AUDITOR,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Lawrence.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
OZIAS M. HATCH, of Pike.
FOR TREASURER,
WM. BUTLER, of Sangamon.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan.

FOR CONGRESS.

Ist	District	E. B. WASHBURNE,
IId	"	ISAAC N. ARNOLD,
IIId	"	OWEN LOVEJOY,
IVth	"	WILLIAM KELLOGG,
Vth	"	BEN. M. PRENTISS,
VIth	"	HENRY CASE,
VIIth	"	J. T. CUNNINGHAM,
VIIIth	"	JOSEPH GILLESPIE,
IXth	"	DAVID T. LINIGAR.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.
56th District { J. Y. SCAMMON, WILLIAM H. BROWN.
57th District { HOMER WILMARTH, S. M. WILSON.
Clerk of the Circuit Court ... WILLIAM L. CHURCH.
States Attorney ... CARLOS HAVEN.
Sheriff ... A. C. HESSING.
Coroner ... WILLIAM JAMES.

TOWN OFFICERS.
SOUTH CHICAGO.
Collector ... W. H. Murray.
Assessor ... F. Harding.
Supervisor ... F. Tuttle.
Assistant Supervisor ... P. Owen.
Town Clerk ... Joseph Pollock.
Commissioners of Highways ... C. P. Baggs, D. G. Hawley, C. W. Davis.
Overseers of Highways ... W. P. Comstock, W. B. Stevens.
NORTH CHICAGO.
Collector ... F. Becker.
Assessor ... C. J. Walder.
Supervisor ... Ira W. Buell.
Assistant Supervisor ... T. Freiser.
Town Clerk ... Ernst Kosse.
WEST CHICAGO.
Collector ... B. H Bruns.
Assessor ... Roswell Scott.
Supervisor ... A. G. Throop.
Assistant Supervisor ... E. L. O'Hara.
Town Clerk ... August Steinhaus.
Commissioners of Highways ... D. Ferguson, Amos Piper.
Overseers of Highways ... George Pricpol, John Lobstein.
WARD SUPERVISORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Aaron Gibbs	6	E. Smalley.
2	Isaac Speer	7	Carl Erler.
3	J. Roscoe	8	H. Lamperts.
4	John Boorman	9	A. H. Burley.
5	Charles Irppel	10	H. Niemeyer.

Frank Blair's Appointments.

Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., will address the people of Illinois at the following times and places:

Waterloo, Monroe County	Oct.	12.
Chester, Randolph	"	13.
Jerseyville, Jersey	"	15.
Carlton, Greene	"	16.
Winchester, Scott	"	17.
Griggsville, Pike	"	18.
Mt. Sterling, Brown	"	19.
Beardstown, Cass	"	20.
Lewiston, Fulton	"	22.
Peoria, Peoria	"	24.
Toulon, Stark	"	25.
Galva, Henry	"	26.

Hon. Thos. Corwin's Appointments in Illinois.

Hon. Thomas Corwin will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Paris, Edgar Co	October 12.
Decatur, Macon Co	October 13.
Jacksonville, Morgan Co	October 15.
Edwardsville, Madison Co	October 16.
Tremont, Tazewell Co	October 18.
Canton, Fulton Co	October 19.
Monmouth, McDonough Co	October 20.
Quincy, Adams Co	October 22.
Marshall, Clark Co	October 24.

Hon. Richard Yates' Appointments.

Hon. Richard Yates, Republican nominee for Governor, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Belvidere, Boone Co	Tuesday, Oct.	9
Joliet, Will Co	Wednesday,	10
Lacon, Marshall Co	Friday,	12
Washington, Tazewell Co	Tuesday,	16
Pekin, Tazewell Co	Wednesday,	17
Havana, Mason Co	Thursday,	18
Paris, Edgar Co	Tuesday,	23
Chester, Randolph Co	Tuesday,	23
Belleville, St. Clair Co	Wednesday,	24
Tuscola, Douglas Co	Friday,	26
Urbana, Champaign Co	Saturday,	27
Danville, Vermilion Co	Monday,	29

Wm. B. Plato's Appointments.

Wm. B. Plato, Republican candidate for Elector, will address the people as follows:

Amboy	Oct.	8
Lasalle City	"	9
Rock Island	"	12
Plano	"	15
Danby	"	20
Joliet	"	27
Lockport	Nov.	1
Naperville	"	2
Oswego	"	3
Burlington	"	5
Rockford	"	6

Mr. Lovejoy's Appointments.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Pontiac, Livingston Co	October 8
Belvidere, Boone Co	October 9
Joliet, Will Co	October 10
Rock Island	October 12
Palestine, Crawford Co	October 17
Salem, Marion Co	October 18
Pana, Christian Co	October 19
Eureka, Woodford Co	October 20

The above list of appointments has been revised and corrected by Mr. Lovejoy himself.

Political Meetings in the Eighth District.

Hon. D. L. Phillips and William Bross, Esq., of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, will address the people of the Eighth Congressional District on the political issues of the day at the following times and places. Republicans at the several places designated are respectfully requested to advertise and make arrangements for the meetings:

Chester	Randolph County	Oct.	11–1 P. M.
Red Bud	"	"	12–1 "
Evansville	"	"	13–1 "
Georgetown	"	"	15–1 "
Sparta	"	"	16–1 "
Pinckneyville	Perry	"	17–1 "
Jonesboro	Monroe	"	18–12 M.
Trenton	Clinton	"	19–11 "
Highland	Madison	"	20–12 "
Pocahontas	Bond	"	22–12 "
Greenville	"	"	23–12 "
Vandalia	Christian	"	24–12 "

Herman Kreismann's Appointments.

Herman Kreismann, Esq., will address his German fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places:

Lacon, Marshall County	Oct.	8.
Spring Bay, Woodford County	"	9.
Washington, Tazewell	"	10.
Havana, Mason County	"	11.
Bath, Mason county	"	12.
Beardstown, Cass County	"	13.
Arenzville, Cass County	"	15.
Jacksonville, Morgan County	"	17.

Mr. Kreismann will speak in Greene County on the 23d, and Calhoun County on the 24th, at places to be announced hereafter.

Appointments of Hon. R. C. Schenck and Donn Piatt.

Hon. Robert C. Schenck and Donn Piatt, of Ohio, will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co	October 23
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co	October 24
Carmi, White Co	October 25
Carmi, White Co	October 26
Fairfield, Wayne Co	October 27
Olney, Richland Co	October 29
Palestine, Crawford Co	October 30
Palestine, Crawford Co	October 31
Marshall, Clark Co	Novber 1
Springfield, Sangamon Co	Novber 3

Washburne's Appointments.

Hon. E. B. Washburne will address the people of Millburn, Lake county, Monday evening, Oct. 15th. He will also speak at Wauconda Tuesday evening, Oct. 16th. Let our Republican friends in these neighborhoods see to it that the people are informed of these meetings.

Meeting at Joliet.

The Republicans of Will County have appointed Tuesday as the time for their demonstration. There will unquestionably be a large attendance from that county and the precincts adjacent. The Chicago Wide-Awakes have been invited to attend; and a good time may be expected.

☞ We have no means of ascertaining accurately the number of strangers who were in the city yesterday.—*Times and Herald*.

Was this written before or after you sent your market reporter to the different railroad offices to learn the number of arrivals on each road? He declares that he ascertained that less than *half* as many came to the Douglas as to the Seward demonstration. That little bit of information the *Times and Herald* dexterously suppressed. The Governor "knew more than he dared to tell."

ELECTIONS TO-MORROW.

Elections will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, for State officers and Members of Congress. The whole country is regarding these elections with profound expectation, as they are supposed to foreshadow the result of the Presidential struggle. If all three go Republican, the Democrats will be forced to concede Lincoln's election in November, and will probably make no serious effort to avert such a termination of the canvass. In each of these States the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell men have fused to beat the Republican candidates. And if all combined fail to win the day, the battle in November is conceded by them to be irretrievably lost.

We consider Ohio as safe for a fair Republican majority on the State ticket, but fear the loss of two or three members of Congress, though we have hopes of gains in other districts to balance them. Three districts now represented by Republicans gave Democratic majorities last fall, varying from 700 to 1600, though the State elected a Republican Governor by 13,236 majority. These districts may now elect Democrats. We anticipate the loss of three or four members in Pennsylvania who were elected from Democratic districts by the aid of Anti-Lecompton votes under the lead of Forney, Hickman and Schwartz.

In Indiana we apprehend the loss of one of the present Republican members who was elected by aid of the Anti-Lecompton men. Taking the election of 1856 as a basis, the Republicans of Pennsylvania have to overcome a Democratic majority of 83,200, and in Indiana of 24,295. And if the Fillmore and Buchanan votes in Ohio be counted together, Fremont was in a minority of 11,503. The Republican party has certainly grown and increased its relative strength in each of these States since then; but whether enough to overcome the Democrats and Know Nothings united, will be tested in the battle of to-morrow. The defeat of both Lane and Curtin does not necessarily indicate the loss of either of these States in November, because our men now have to fight three enemies all combined, who must separate as soon as the election is over, however the result may terminate. An attempted fusion of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell on one *electoral* ticket, will lead to heavy desertions, and end in disaster to the allies and triumph to the Republicans.

Hossack's Speech.

We print on another page, the speech of Mr. Hossack, of Ottawa, now imprisoned in the Cook County jail for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, delivered in court before receiving sentence. We understand that the costs in his case and that of Mr. Stout amount to something over five thousand dollars,—a sum which they are far from being able to pay—and that measures are being taken by their friends, at whose request we publish the speech, to raise the amount by contributions.

The Seward gathering, at the very outside, did not exceed forty thousand—that of yesterday was, at the lowest estimate, eighty thousand.—*Times and Herald*.

The *T. & H.* is improving in its estimate of the "Seward gathering." In its issue of last Wednesday Snarleyow put the number at 6,000. But on the opposite page the other editor estimated the crowd at 25,000—a slight difference of only 19,000 between the two gentlemen in the same paper. On Friday it is conceded that 40,000 attended the Seward gathering, which is an improvement of 15,000 in two days. The next time will bring the number up to the neighborhood of the truth.

But as to the 80,000 who came to see Douglas, the *T. & H.* will have to drop a "few cats." The naked truth is this. There came by all the railroads somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of 4,500 people—more than one-third of whom were Republicans, who, taking advantage of the low fare, came to transact business with our merchants and see the show. This leaves 3,000 Douglasites, and not a soul more. Then there came from the country by teams 800 to 1,000 people, most of them bringing grain and marketing, full half of whom were Republicans. To the foregoing we must add those who live in Chicago. A majority of the pro slavery part of the city population made a holiday of the occasion, and quit work to take part as actor or stand on the sidewalks as spectators of the performances. Now, if the *T. & H.* can cypher 80,000, or the half of it, out of these materials, it is acquainted with some rule of computation unknown to the schools.

Mass Meeting at Joliet.

The Republicans of Will County are making preparations for a great time at Joliet on Wednesday, the 10th of October. A general invitation to all Wide Awake organizations is extended. All such companies present will be provided with *free* quarters during their stay.

THE MEN FOR WHOM IRISHMEN ARE REQUIRED TO VOTE.—Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, was in Congress when the effort was made to pass the bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the relief of the famishing in Ireland, and *he voted against it*.—*Exchange*.

So also did McClernand of Illinois, who is now a Douglas candidate for Congress in the Springfield District. But what of that? There is not a Catholic Irishman in his district but will vote for him again. Talk of party drill! There is no drill equal to the Pope's.

☞ The mere spoilsmen the other night said if our procession went by the Tremont House, where Gov. Seward stopped, it would be called a Seward procession, and thereby injure their prospects for office, because Mr. Seward is unpopular with the friends of slavery, many of whom they want to *fool* into the support of their ticket.—*Democrat of Saturday*.

Simply false, and palpably absurd. Only a part of the procession passed the Tremont House, because by the opening of one of the bridges, the procession was cut in two, and its plan of march deranged. The calumny is as base as it is characteristic. The editor of the *Democrat* knows that the entire demonstration was gotten up in honor of Gov. Seward, the occasion of whose visit to Chicago, called together the immense gathering.

☞ The N. Y. *Tribune* intimates that Douglas borrowed $10,000 without security, from the Artizans' Bank, in that city, which failed the other day. The money was supposed to have been obtained to carry on his political stumping tour through the country.

☞ The Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE concedes the defeat of Lincoln. Let the friends and supporters of Judge Douglas be encouraged; the victory is theirs, if they will remain true to their principles.—*Washington States*.

The above falsehood is going the rounds of the Douglas papers in the Eastern States.

The Douglas Procession.

We have received a dozen communications respecting the Douglas procession of Friday night, all contradicting in pointed terms the grossly exaggerated statement in the *T. and H.*, which represented the affair as three miles long, and numbering 5,363! We have only space for one of them:

CHICAGO, Oct. 6, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The *Times and Herald* publishes a most shameful falsehood regarding the number of persons in the Douglas torch-light procession. I stood on the corner of Monroe and Clark, and with two friends, one of them a Douglasite, counted every person in the procession—horsemen, music, footmen and in vehicles, and we all agreed on the total to be 2,173, which is a trifle higher than your published count made it. The 5,363 story of the *Times and Herald* is all *bosh*. The turn out was quite respectable in point of numbers, and occupied 31 minutes (including several short stops) in passing where I stood. But it bore no comparison in strength, uniform, soldier-like marching, or beauty and imposing appearance to the Republican demonstration of Tuesday night previous, and no honest Democrat will claim it. VERITAS.

The Venetian Question.

A letter from Vienna of the 15th contains the following:

The Emperor of the French is reported to have said to Prince Metternich, when he left Paris for Vienna, that Austria would fare best in consenting to the sale of Venetia. It is therefore to be expected that proposals to this effect will not long have to be waited for. But the Court of Vienna seems still to be quite resolved to keep Venetia, never mind what may be offered for it. The Emperor, in particular, does not think of giving it up, unless forced to do so. The Austrian subjects in the Pope's service have been informed that they will be allowed to join the Austrian army should that of the Pope happen to be dissolved; they have also been assured that, if wounded in the field, they would be pensioned as if they had received their wounds in the service of Austria.

Political Discrimination by a Railroad.

JOLIET, Oct. 6th, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Rock Island accommodation train passed here this morning with fourteen cars, two of them freight, and not over three cars full of passengers. The Alton and St. Louis Road, after refusing point blank to carry persons, either as companies or individuals, to the Republican meeting of Tuesday, sold tickets this morning to the Invincibles and Little Giants of this city for seventy-five cents each. We would have been glad to have taken five hundred for our Wide Awakes at the same rate.

We feel very indignant at the course of the St. Louis Road: at the last Democratic meeting here, when Allen spoke, they carried passengers from Chicago here and back for fifty cents, but have always refused to do anything of the kind for the Republicans. W.

Prospects in Pennsylvania.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1860.

The demonstration last night was very large, considering the efforts made to get it up. It exceeded in magnitude your display of the same night. It was remarkable, too, for one or two characteristics. In the front ranks were a thousand or more of the first merchants, manufacturers and professional men of the city. David P. Brown and Henry C. Carey were in the ranks, carrying torches and giving strength and character to the demonstration. There must be earnestness and decided effect when men like these give the example of walking in procession eight miles.

I was at the Germantown meeting to-day. It was held in a large field. Five stands were erected from which the people were addressed. Among the speakers were Speaker Pennington, the Blairs, Stanton of Kansas, Col. Curtin, Col. McClure, District Attorney Mann, Mr. Davis, and E. J. Morris, candidate for Congress. The crowd in attendance was very large. There were a great many ladies, Wide Awakes, and Rail-Splitters, and wagons, in which artizans were at work, and all the paraphernalia that gave variety and excitement to the canvass of 1840.

Besides speculations, I give you the following figures, which I have obtained from reliable sources: The People's Party estimate that Col. Curtin will come to Philadelphia with from 15,000 to 17,000 majority. They estimate his majority here at about 800, and then admit the possibility of a tie, but nothing worse than that. This would leave Col. Curtin intact the majority which he brings to the city.

The Fusionists estimate that Mr. Foster will have 2,000 majority outside of the city, and from 2,800 to 3,500 here—making a total majority of about 5,000. This is the best they claim.

The Fusionists will probably gain three or four members of Congress. The State Legislature will be strongly People's Party. The Senate will stand 23 to 10, perhaps 24 to 9. This will defeat Bigler's return to the Senate.

The vote in the Bell Committee of this city, on indorsing the fusion on Foster, was 16 to 25. One of the Wards last night repudiated the action of the Committee, and determined to go for CURTIN. The feeling is manifested among almost all the Bell men with whom I have talked that it is their duty to elect CURTIN for local reasons.

As an evidence of the confidence of the People's Party, and the want of confidence among their opponents, I state the fact that for two days that $10,000 has been up for a bet on CURTIN without takers. It has been advertised far and wide, to be put up in sums to suit customers, but nobody seems willing to cover any part of it. Significant!

Lincoln Stronger than Curtin in Pennsylvania.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

SULLIVAN Co., Pa., Oct. 1, 1860.

I see the idea conveyed in your paper, as also in others, that the result of the Gubernatorial election in this State will be an index of the Presidential.

Within the last week I have conversed with people from various parts of the State, some six or eight counties, and the same sentiment was expressed by all of them, viz: That Curtin might be elected by a small majority; some thought he would get from 5,000 to 10,000 majority, and others thought his election doubtful, while all said their district would give Mr. Lincoln a much larger vote than Curtin would get, as there are local questions that will effect the latter that will not the former, and the low class Democratic papers have raised stories against Curtin, though without any foundation, yet will effect a number of votes to his injury.

The different factions of the Democratic party are united on the Governor, and divided on the President, but the principal reason for the difference will be, Foster is claimed to be as good a tariff man as Curtin; and throughout this State, in every section, large numbers who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, will vote for Lincoln on the tariff question, and the Homestead bill, and some on the non extension of slavery.

The leading Democrats contend that they are certain of Foster's election, but at the same time admit that the State is very likely to go for Lincoln. I am satisfied that Lincoln will get many thousand votes more than Curtin in almost every county and town in the State, so that we may lose the Governor and yet carry the State for President by a handsome majority.

A READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

Sale of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Oct. 5.]

At 12 o'clock noon, to-day, this important railway, with all its rolling stock, was sold at the office of the company, in this city, by Wm. D. Wilkins, Esq., Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court, pursuant to the decretal order of that court.

The sale did not attract much notice, it being understood that the proceeding was had with the concurrence of shareholders, bondholders, and creditors, with a view to the re-organization of the company upon a basis satisfactory to all.

The property was bid off by William Gray, Esq., as trustee for the holders of the third and fourth mortgage bonds, (the Great Western, of Canada,) at one million of dollars, subject, of course, to prior mortgages, which amount to four million of dollars.

There being some liens anterior to these mortgages for duties on iron and other expenses of equipping and running the road, we understand these prior bondholders are to allow the earnings to be applied to the payment of them, and with this view to postpone the payment of their coupons, upon which, however, interest is to be paid from the day of their maturity. Ultimately this will make their bonds better and more available, and the arrangement is therefore beneficial to them.

We are informed that in a few days a circular will be addressed to the bondholders, stating all the facts of interest to them in the case.

Cavour and Garibaldi.

The *Journal des Debats* of Paris has the following remarks upon the growing antagonism between Cavour and Garibaldi:

King Victor Emanuel has convoked his Parliament for the 2d of October. It is more than probable that Count Cavour wishes to obtain from the Chambers certain decided proofs of confidence calculated to give him the moral force requisite to resist Garibaldi if necessary, and there is no doubt that he will obtain them. The Dictator has hitherto, without any great inconvenience, leaned first to one side and then to the other; making concessions to Count Cavour, and then withdrawing them; and afterward yielding again. He has now arrived at one of those decisive moments, in an enterprise like his, when hesitation becomes impossible even to the most wavering minds. The acts of Garibaldi present just now such a character of uncertainty that our correspondent at Turin dreads not without cause his warlike ardor; while our Naples correspondent sees reason to accuse him of having been suddenly transformed into an ultra Conservative. The cause of this difference of opinion is, that the former only thinks of Bertani, and the latter of the eight regiments which a Neapolitan squadron has been ordered to convey from Turin to Naples. Events will no longer allow of these political oscillations, and Count Cavour is taking his precautions against the day when Garibaldi's will may perhaps be opposed to his. After the flattering hopes inspired in the annexation party by the mere names of Garibaldi's Ministers, the letter to the Palermitans produced an overwhelming effect.

Illinois Southern Railroad.

The Mt. Carmel *Register* of Friday last informs us that the completion of this road has become a fixed fact. Mr. John C. Stanton has just returned from Philadelphia with the gratifying intelligence that they have purchased iron for twenty-five miles, and that delivery, by car loads, will commence at Vincennes in a few days, as per the contract which he brings with him.

The loan was procured from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, through the President, J. Edgar Thomson, who furnishes iron for the entire line, upon a lease of the road for ten years.—*St. Louis Democrat, 6th*.

New Pass in the Rocky Mountains.

OMAHA, Oct. 6.—Capt. Reynolds, of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., who arrived in this city on Thursday, from an exploring tour of the Wind River country, reports having discovered a pass 2500 feet lower than any heretofore discovered on the line of the Rocky Mountains. It is about the 46th parallel of latitude.

An extensive sale of United States mules and ponies took place in this city to-day. The sale was under the direction of Capt. Reynolds and Lieut. Maynader of the Tenth Infantry. The animals brought good prices.

Explosion and Great Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d, reports the explosion of the steamer Bayou City, running regularly between Galveston and Houston, near Lynchburg, with a fearful loss of life. The total number killed and wounded is unknown. Those known to be killed principally belong to the boat, and negroes. There was a large list of passengers. As far as known, the explosion was caused by incrustation by salt water in the boilers.

Grand Republican Demonstration at Madison, Ia.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 5.—There was a large and enthusiastic Republican gathering at Columbus yesterday. Five to seven thousand people present. Speeches were made by Hons. Thomas Corwin and others. At night the Wide Awakes had a torch-light procession, bonfires were burned and rockets let off.

THE CITY.

☞ Remember Mr. Dye's Adult Singing School, to-night, at his Music Hall, No. 113 Lake St.

A CASE OF POCKET PICKING.—Luman Case had his pockets picked of a wallet and a small sum of money, on Saturday.

NEWS.—Messrs. Norris & Hyde, No. 100 Dearborn street, have all the latest and freshest of news and periodical literature. Also late English papers.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of B. L. Hull, merchant tailor. His stock is of the best, and his well known nicety as a fitter guarantee to his friends a good fit.

☞ The select Soirees of the Chicago Dancing Academy are held every Tuesday evening in Knight's building on Dearborn Street, near Madison.

GOOD TIME.—At the Cottage Grove Course on Saturday, Mr. Borden's Black Ralph, and Buckeye, in double harness, driven by R. Champlin, made their mile in the unexampled time of 2 45.

SEAMAN'S NOTICE.—L. D. Wilkinson, Esq., will address the Seamen's Benevolent Society, at their rooms in Lind's Block, this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. All persons interested are invited to attend.

GREELEY'S TEXT BOOK.—Still another supply of this valuable political manual has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, who have also all the pictorial and sporting papers for this week, and the English papers of Sept. 22.

BOOKKEEPING—EVENING SESSIONS.—The evening sessions of Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College will open on Monday evening, October 15th. Those who desire can complete the entire course by attending evenings only. We would advise all of our young men who stand in need of a business education, to secure a scholarship in this Institution, and thus make a good investment of their time the present fall and winter.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF LIND UNIVERSITY.—The second annual course of Medical Instruction in this Institution, commences on Monday evening, Oct. 8th, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the University, at 22 Market St. The Introductory Address will be given by Prof. W. H. Byford, after which the Museum and Library will be open for the examination of the public. The public generally, including the ladies, are cordially invited to attend.

PERSONAL.—Gov. Ramsey, Hon. H. M. Rice, Maj. Cullen, Hon. W. R. Bone, Sec'y State; W. M. Corcoran, the committee from Minnesota with the remains of Gov. Willard, were at the Tremont House on Saturday evening, *en route* for Indianapolis. Hon. W. C. Smedly of Miss; Capt. Jno. Love, Capt. W. P. Noble, John D. De Frey, G. Tamur, D. Stephenson, J. H. Rea, J. H. Cook, the committee from Indianapolis to receive the remains of Gov. Willard, were also at the Tremont.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF LIND UNIVERSITY.—The introductory address, commencing the second annual course of Medical Instruction in this institution, will be delivered by Prof. W. H. Byford, in the College Hall, No. 22 Market Street, on Monday evening, Oct. 8th at 7½ o'clock. After the lecture, the Museum and Library of this department of the University will be open for examination. The Trustees of the University, the medical profession, and the public generally are invited to attend.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Grand Jury brought in a batch of bills on Saturday indicting various parties.

Ariel Williams plead guilty to petty larceny. She stole a $5 gold piece from a saloon on North Water street, but as she was in a delicate situation, and had sustained a previous good character, she was let off with one day's imprisonment in the county jail. Mary Gallagher, *alias* Nelly Clark, was convicted for stealing $40 worth of clothing.

THE DROWNING AT WELLS STREET.—The man drowned on Friday evening at the opening of Wells street bridge, was Andrew Zeiniger, of Rockford. The deceased and his brother John, both came to the city to attend the Douglas demonstration, and were crossing the bridge, when it swung open before they had passed over. In their attempts to get off, both missed their footing and fell into the river. John was rescued but his brother Andrew was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

MESSRS. SMITH & PRINDLE.—This firm, who located themselves in our city last spring in the Merchant Tailoring business, at No. 121 Lake street, have won an excellent and rapidly increasing favor and trade, by their skill in selecting their stock of rich and tasteful cloths and furnishing goods, and the excellence of their custom work. Their workmen use the shears skillfully, and never miss giving satisfaction. The house formerly Charles Smith & Co, of Northampton, Mass., long enjoyed the best run of custom in the Connecticut Valley, and their success here demonstrates that they have borne transplanting exceedingly well.

THE COLLEEN BAWN.—This drama has entered upon its second week, and from the success which has attended it we should judge it would run for a month, were it possible to retain Mr. Collins, but as he must shortly leave to fulfill other engagements, we advise all to see the Colleen Bawn. It is a most excellent drama, truly domestic, and appeals at once to the heart. The scenery of Mr. Whytal is alone worth the price of admission, while the beautiful music and wonderful mechanical effects are calculated to please every one. The last scene of the second act is at once the most thrilling and interesting we have ever witnessed. The characters are all well acted, and everything pertaining to the piece is in admirable style and good taste.

LARCENIES.—Joseph Baldwin has been sent to jail in default of $300 bail for larceny. He broke into the vestebule to the Riding Gallery and stole a coat therefrom, valued at eight dollars.

Francis Goodhout, said to be a hanger-on at a traveling show, has been held to bail in $800 for stealing a coat from Jacob Pool's saloon, No. 56 Dearborn street.

Geo. Steinhauser is in custody for stealing a broche shawl, two bonnets, a raglan, child's coat, child's cloak and a tidy from the premises of William Christopher, No. 402 Erie street, and J. R. Beardsley, No. 371 North Wells street. A part of the property was found at the house in the city limits, and the balance at Evanston. He will be examined to day.

DECEASE OF GOV. WILLARD.—A committee of citizens from Indiana arrived here this morning, to take charge of the remains of Gov. Ashbel P. Willard, of that State, who died at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday last.

The body of Gov. Willard, accompanied by his bereaved wife, and friends, arrived here by the six o'clock train Saturday evening from Prairie du Chien, and left by a special train early the same evening.

The committee are as follows: Rev. David Stephenson, J. D. Defrees, John Love, A. H. Davidson, Gordon Tanner, J. H. Rea, W. P. Noble and J. H. Cook.

A number of the citizens of Indiana, temporarily in the city, accompanied the committee to the Central Depot, whence the train containing the remains of Gov. Willard and the committee departed for Indianapolis.

By the death of Gov. Willard, Lieut. Gov. N. W. Hammond will be the acting Governor until a successor is elected.

MISSED HIS FIGURE.—Senator Stuart of Michigan, addressed a crowd of Squatterites at the Tremont House, on Friday evening. In the course of his remarks he paid a glowing and extended tribute to Garibaldi. It fell flat and did not call forth a cheer. The speaker tried it again and with the same result. A Republican standing by overheard the following conversation between two Celtic gentlemen with torches in their hands:

1st. Torch. Why won't he have done wid talkin of Garryboldy. Dom Garryboldy, I wish he was ded.

2d. Torch. Thrue for yees. I'm thinking he will be ded soon.

Squatterite speakers must be very careful and not to let their spread eagles alight. It's well enough for them to talk of liberty in the abstract, but the fowl of freedom mustn't be placed where it can be clutched at by Sauce, or the subjects of the Pope.

The Uses of Humility.

When Biddy, the red armed Celtic handmaiden, carried away by the exaggerated estimate of her own really valuable services, was swept into the conceit that she was indispensable to the Binks family, in the Home department, from that moment the star of Biddy waned and sank. Dishes were broken and made no sign, the pancakes burned, the family cat became mysteriously omnivorous and iconoclastic, and things went on from bad to worse, until Biddy gave the remonstrant dame of Binks a piece of her mind, which she, herself, had better kept, having little to spare, whereupon speedily thereafter Binks interposed, and rolled away the clouds that lowered about his house, by sending Biddy and her yellow trunk on a foreign mission. So Norah reigned in her stead, and there was peace in the house of Binks.

There is a lesson in Biddy's case that humanity may profit by, in all stations and degrees. It is a dangerous period to reach in the history of man, or housemaid, when the self-accorded verdict of *indispensable* is written. Very considerable stars have culminated just there, and gone down to rise no more. A man is useful to his race, perhaps pre eminently so, only while he toils on in the direction he has chosen, whether his hands grasp sword, or pen, truncheon of command, or Book of all truths; he is doing well, so long as he is properly weighted with an useful humility; but the instant he conceives the point reached, where the world cannot do without him, from such time you may hold the light lower down in searching for that man,—for he rose no higher.

Why bless you, the schoolboy's kite may give you same lesson. It is sailing up grandly the pet toy of your laughing lad. Steadily it pulls on the cord in the hand of the delighted urchin, and rises higher and higher. Just then the kite loses its paper train, and please imagine the foolish toy joyous in the loss. It was so much weight saved; so much that it could do without; yet even while we are penning this last sentence, the foolish kite has wriggled itself securely down into the top of an inaccessible tree, and your boy has gone blubbering to his mamma. It may be humiliating for kites, this tail bearing, but it is a kind of humility without which no kite can rise.

The employee is of the most value who is short of the point of believing himself indispensable to his employers, and a man ceases to be the most useful in his day and generation, when he begins to entertain an exaggerated idea of the chasm in human affairs, incident to his own demise.

It is sad, but true, and salutary, the thought, that there will be cakes and ale after we are gone, that, as in the case of Biddy,

"Those tuneful bells will still ring on"

and other housemaids attend the hall door, when the white pine cross over her head shall crumble above where poor Biddy crumbles beneath. We have all seen it, that the ocean continues to swallow very big ships, that the great maw is not distended when the man of war lies in the still depths, beside the cock-boat, and the Great Eastern and the fisher's smack have gone down together. The diver may search in the dim vastness below, and find the hulk, but above the surface, the winds move over the face of the deep, fleets sail, tides go and come, all below forgotten, for they were not indispensable.

So when the millionaire has gone to Graceland, and the unknown dead to the Pottersfield, other rich men will take his place, and other worn sons of earth will toil on, none of them indispensable, each in their turn to give way to successors.

Sweet, or at least profitable, are the uses of such humility. Mankind on no other terms or conditions, will in the least resemble the roadsters kept for sale, every mare's colt and filly of which, we are gratified to notice, is "sound and kind in any harness." When the steed is balky we suppose some such idea as that we have deprecated intrudes itself into its equine head.

It is salutary for every one to remember, that after all, they will not be much missed, when they are gone. There will be the grief of friends, but even that will have a sharper pang if the milliner is tardy in sending home the mourning bonnets. A few faithful ones will shut up a chamber in their hearts for a while, but the great world will roll on undisturbed, for you were not indispensable.

The idea is capable of expansion—our young friend, does your expanded palm mean that this "copy" is indispensable among the printers, of whom you being the junior member, are so enjoying a name we do not like to write in this connection—then take it, we have written about all we intended. If it is sad to be interrupted, in a task we conceive important to our race, this too sustains our original proposition. It is one of the common experiences of humanity, a humility that hath its use.

The Moulders' Association—Dedication of their New Hall.

The old saw, "Two of a trade can never agree," finds its happiest defeat, in the numerous associations among workmen of the same class, for purposes of mutual interest and improvement. These may become objectionable and injurious, even to the workmen themselves, when the result of hasty and heated coalition against employers; but when quietly and permanently inaugurated, and combining proper adjuncts, they cannot fail to secure the elevation and advancement of the artisan and mechanic in the several grades.

We have in Chicago about fifteen foundries. These give employment to about two hundred and fifty men, the nature of whose vocation calls for intelligence, skill and tact in their work. A bungler would be sadly out of place among the moulders. These workmen, some months since, formed a Moulders' Association, and on Saturday evening dedicated their new Library Hall and Reading Room in Joy's marble building on Lake street, west of Franklin. The employers were all invited, and we were gratified to see several of them present among the audience.

James S. Quinn, foreman of Letz foundry, presided, and Henry S. Fitch, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, delivered a sound, able, and practical address, discussing the mechanic arts, their bearing upon society, and the means of and inducements for moral and intellectual elevation of their followers.

The new rooms are exceedingly neat, well furnished, and well located, and present a library and reading room, to be kept open each evening. The association is to hold meetings on Saturday evening of each alternate week. The moulders are an intelligent, well appearing body of young men, few of them at middle age. Their association will be a happy one if maintained in the spirit in which it has been inaugurated. It is precisely to such institutions as these that the government publications on matters pertaining to the mechanic arts should find their way, and our local representatives in Congress should remember the Moulders' Association. Success to them.

[THE SOLITARY HORSEMAN.—Late on Friday night in our remote western suburbs, while a resident of that vicinity was pursuing his way homeward, he saw afar and slowly approaching him a wavering, feeble light. He watched it and noted how at intervals it would rise with a jerk and then slowly describe an arc of a circle in descent. A few moments later and the footsteps of a steed were heard, and a solitary horseman rode up. His appearance and manner were singular enough to qualify him to bring in at his back a two volume novel of the late Mr. James. Evidently he had rode far. A brick in his hat of most portentous dimensions seemed to give him much trouble, on the common principles of gravitation. The singular movements of his feebly burning torch were caused by his intermittent attempts to keep it upright, yielding meantimes to the sleepy, boozy stupor that complicated his difficulties. The steed was in as hard a plight as his rider, whisky excepted. The cavalier hailed the citizen:

Cav.—"Cud yees till me ware aboots is Injanny strate?"

Cit.—"Indiana street; why it is two miles off, on the other side of the river."

Cav.—"Other side ov the river, is it? an divil swape yees, aint it the other side ov the river I am just now. Shure I crossed a bridge mor'n two hours ago."

The citizen did his best to put the torch-man in the right way home.

BY THE RED PLANET MARS. The Squatterites got into an affray on North Water street on Friday night, a sailor had his head laid open with an axe, and another man had his nose partly bitten off.

On the Archer Road near State street, the same afternoon, a fight took place between a drayman and a German butcher, which resulted in the latter being stabbed.

The Unknown Dead.

The bodies of ten unrecognized victims of the Lady Elgin disaster were interred at Rosehill on Saturday afternoon with appropriate exercises. Two of our resident clergymen officiated, Rev. Mr. Pratt, Rector of Trinity and Rev. Wm. H. Ryder of St. Paul's Universalist Church. The bodies were interred in a beautiful lot set apart for this purpose by the proprietors of the Cemetery. A good attendance was present from the city, and the neighborhood immediately adjoining Rosehill. At the close a meeting was organized and Messrs G. S. Hubbard, John C. Haines, and John S. Newhouse were chosen a Committee to secure subscriptions for the erection of a suitable monument to mark the spot, and commemorate the disaster.

Meeting at Joliet.

The following letter has been received by the Wide-Awake Clubs and Rangers of this city:

JOLIET, WILL COUNTY, Ill., Oct. 3, 1860.

To Chicago Wide Awakes:

We extend to you a cordial invitation to be present at our mass meeting on Wednesday, the 10th of October. You will receive a hearty welcome, and find our latchstring out. We hope to make this, though holden in a Democratic stronghold, one of the noblest rallies of the campaign. Will you not come and help us?

Yours for the cause,
THE JOLIET WIDE AWAKES,
Per A. N. WATERMAN, Secretary.

Board of Trade Notice.

A quarterly meeting of members of "The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago," will be held at their rooms, Monday, 8th inst., at 7½ P. M. SETH CATLIN, Sec'y.

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1860.

VAN! HOW GOES THE STOVE? is pleasantly answered in the following familiar letter:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 27, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your question, "*How goes the Stove?*" I can say that after twelve years of almost constant experiment with stoves, trying this, then that, then swapping for another and paying more boot than both stoves were worth, to say nothing of extra expense and good nature, and all to no purpose only to finally give it away to a poor woman, and buy a new one *highly* recommended by a salesman with more gas and impudence than honesty; then, on the approach of winter, going through again with the same revolution, swearing and knocking pipe all to flinders because no two pieces would go together the second time, and scattering soot and ashes all about the house, and going through the thousand and one perplexities always attendant upon the introduction of a new stove, which will never fit the pipe of the previous stove, I have at last found a calm in my sea of stove troubles.

Chancing one day into my neighbor's while he was putting up one of "Littlefield's Patent Coal Burner's" I examined into its philosophy of burning coal, and told my wife I believed I had found "*the stove*," and my next war upon stoves would result in the introduction of one into the house.

My neighbor said, "T——, if you will try one I will procure it for you right from the manufactory." "I'll go it." I replied. The stove came; I put it up the first week in December, built a fire in it, and repeated only once during the whole winter season, and then only on account of the stone which was contained in the coal. The following season I ejected from my house and office all the "*most improved, highly recommended, and meddled premium stoves*," and supplied their places with "Littlefield's Patent Base Burning Coal Burners;" and there they stand, and if you want to know "*How goes the Stove?*" just drop in some cold evening next winter, and ask my wife "How goes the stove?" and watch her pleasant countenance as she replies, *To perfection, Sir*.

Very respectfully, &c., T——.

These Coal Burners may be seen in operation, and are for sale by H. C. Van Schaack, Jr, 47 State St.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I want to find a place as wet nurse for a poor married woman. She is of fine, healthy appearance, and has no child living. Apply to the Ministry at Large, 169 Randolph street. ROBERT COLLYER.

NORTH SIDE WIDE AWAKES—TURN OUT.—You are requested to meet at Republican Headquarters, No. 147 Clark street, this (Monday) evening, at a past 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the great mass meeting at Joliet. Let every member be present without fail. By order. J. H. CLYBOURNE, Capt.

TENTH WARD ASSOCIATION OF WIDE AWAKES, AHOY!—There will be a meeting of this Society Division C, this (Monday) evening at half past seven o'clock precisely, at Niemeyers, on Canal street. A full attendance of all wishing to enlist in the good cause is requested. T. C. FAVOR, Sec'y.

CENTRAL WIDE AWAKES, ATTENTION.—A meeting of this company will be held at Head-Quarters this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and drill. A full meeting is requested. By order of W. HUTCHINGS, Capt.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

TO THE LADIES.—The price for dying ladies dresses has been reduced by the undersigned to One Dollar, and warranted to give satisfaction. S. Kalisch, 195 S. Clark st. oc61w

☞ One trial of Dr. Allport's Dentrifice will show its superiority to the various articles sold for the teeth. Samples furnished gratis by E. H. Sargent, Apothecary, corner Randolph and State streets.

New York, Sept. 22d, 1860.

JOSEPH BURNETT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: For some time past, I have been using your Cocoaine, and consider it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair.

If my endorsement is of any value, you are perfectly at liberty to use it.

Respectfully yours,
Oct2-1m-WF&M FRANK LESLIE.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—There will be a joint discussion at North's Amphitheater on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9th, upon the following question: "Is the establishment of Slavery in the National Territories inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States?"

Affirmative—C. B. Waite, Esq.
Negative—Dr. N. S. Davis.

The discussion to commence at 7½ o'clock, and to close at 9½ o'clock. All parties are invited to attend. By order of the Committee. 8t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune*. It has no rival.—*Scientific American*. They are the favorite of families.—*N. Y. Times*.

THE AWARDS OF 1860.
FIRST PREMIUM OF U. S. FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM OF ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM OF WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM OF CHICAGO MECH. INSTITUTE.
Office, 167 and 169 Lake Street.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin and Northern Iowa. oct3-10t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-1y

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 2 State street. au8-2m

MARRIED.

Sept. 25th by Rev Asa Brown, Mr. ALBERT O. SINCLAIR and Miss JULIA H. CLARK, all of Chicago.

By the same, Oct. 24, Mr. JOHN ADAMS and Miss FANNY DUSEN, all of Chicago.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest. ja1-b694-y

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Quarries, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills,
And Dealers in
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Fire Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c.
Fairbanks' Scales.
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.
The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [price table illegible]
and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
Judson's Patent Governor Valve.
For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.
☞ Post Office address Box 274. oc3'60-1y

FULLER & ALFAUGH,—
DENTISTS,
...WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO...
Post Office Box 2430.
A. C. FULLER. ... WM. ALFAUGH.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a Partnership, under the firm of Sayre & Davis, for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business.
Chicago, Ill, Oct. 1, 1860. HENRY SAYRE, W. H. DAVIS.

NOTICE.—My Note No. 259, dated Aug. 29, 1860 for One Hundred and Forty-one dollars, has been lost by the owner, and is hereby denounced as worthless. oc8-1t A. G AVERY.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and every other business. Orders directed to Chas. Kuns, Chicago, P. O. Box 4149, will receive prompt attention.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Suits of Unfurnished Rooms to rent, with Board, at Nos. 1 and 3 Van Buren st., near the Lake.

WANTED.—A Comfortable Room, with Board, in the Northern part of the city, for a Lady and little boy. Address Box 3148, Post-office.

GREAT SALE!—
Valuable Business Property
AT AUCTION.
Will be sold, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, on the premises, corner of South Water and State streets, in Chicago, that valuable
Dock and Wharfing Lot,
Fronting 80 feet on South Water street 80 feet, with an equal front on the Chicago River, known as ... No. One (1) of the Original Town of Chicago, as Wharfing Lot at auction, to the highest bidder, or bidders, for cash.
JAMES B. BURKS, per Thomas Hoyne, Agent.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL.
Must be Used with
Must be Used with
Must be Used with
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS,
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
Sold by
Sold by
Van Schaack, 47 State St.,
Van Schaack, 47 State St.,
CHICAGO,
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

☞ One of the most prevalent, and at the same time most troublesome and painful diseases that afflicted the human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth numerous specifics for its permanent cure, but all without effect. Dr. J. Hostetter, an experienced and able physician has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague. The steady and increasing demand lately made for the Bitters, and the universal success attending its use, have made for it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant. For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. oct8

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY,
A FARM,
Consisting of 160 acres prairie and 40 acres of timber land. Address Box 14.

TIMBER WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES.
65,466 Cubic Feet of White Oak Timber.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Light House Board, Washington, D. C.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until one o'clock P. M. November 8th, 1860, for furnishing and delivering to the United States, upon such lot as may be hereafter designated, near the Harbor Pier at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the following amount of White Oak Timber, viz.: [timber schedule illegible]
All the timber must be of the very best quality of white oak, free from shakes, splits, rotten knots, or other imperfections; must be straight, well hewn or sawed square, and must measure full to the required dimensions. ... [remainder illegible]
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Timber at Milwaukee, or Racine," ... W. B. FRANKLIN (?), Sec'y of L. H. Board, Washington, D. C.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas George Hasselbo of Albion, in the State of Michigan, ... [illegible]
S. M. WILLSON, Attorney.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois. ... [illegible] W. T. E.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 152 LAKE STREET,
Next door east of Marine Bank Building,
Has opened with the Largest and Best Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,
Which will be offered at Wholesale and Retail. ... [illegible] A. M. MILLER, Agent.

PRODUCE DEALERS.—Parties are desirous of securing Warehouse facilities at good points, for the purchase of Produce, ... Address, Produce Dealer, P. O. Box ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock.
ADMISSION:—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00.
Monday Evening—7th Night of THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN, MR. COLLINS.
GORGEOUS SCENERY.
EXQUISITE MUSIC. NOVEL EFFECTS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
GO AND SEE IT.

G. MIRASOLE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that his Dancing Academy is now opened for the season. G. Mirasole having secured the assistance of an accomplished YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to instruct ladies and his young pupils in the
Most Improved Style of Dancing,
And having refitted up his Rooms for the convenience of visitors, he trusts that he will receive a continuance of that support and patronage which has been so liberally accorded him, pledging himself to conduct his School upon the same select principles as heretofore.

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 195 Randolph street, corner of Wells. MADAM ANDERSTROM'S ACADEMY is now open for the season. Days of tuition Wednesdays and Saturdays. For ladies, from 2½ to 5 P. M.; for gentlemen, 8 to 10½ P. M. Children's class on Saturdays only from 3 to 6 P. M. Private lessons at all hours ... Madam A. has just received and will immediately introduce the new and beautiful Waltz La Coska, and the Mazurka Galop; also, the Prince Imperial and Polka Redowa Quadrilles. ... For particulars apply at the rooms.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a Young Man who can furnish good references, a situation as Coachman in a private family, or as Porter in a store. Apply at 40 Monroe st.

WANTED.—A rare chance to Exchange Furniture for Farming Land in Michigan. Address Post Office Box 3600.

WANTED.—A Partner in a Brewery, in a western city of Upper Canada, who can command $2,000. A change taking place in the present firm, a new partner is desired. Five thousand dollars could be profitably employed. Address, pre-paid, letters to "A. B." P. O. Box 38-C, London, Canada West.

FURNISHED HOUSE—Wanted To Rent, in a pleasant part of the city, South Side preferred, a House with Furniture, until the first of May next. House to contain at least four sleeping apartments, besides servants' rooms. Address P. O Box 186.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Young Man, as Book-keeper or Copyist. Has had several years experience in Conveyancing. Paying wages, &c., and with all qualifications. The best of reference given. Inquire at 182 Lake st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, for a small family. No children. Possession wanted in November. Address P. O. Box No. 3358.

COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a young German man, a situation as Coachman, or to take care of horses; has no objection to go any where in the country. Can be found and seen at Mrs. Bauer's Agency Office, 171 Washington street.

HOUSE WANTED—Located in SOUTH DIVISION, And north of Harrison street. Rent not more than $400. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1948.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from
$11 to $22 per Month,
ACCORDING TO MERIT.
Recruiting Rendezvous at 136 South Clark street, Chicago. E. C. JONES, 9th Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—360 Acres of Choice Land ... Also, two valuable Horses, Buggy, harness, &c. For further information, apply to ... Proprietor of Garden City House.

TANNERY ON THE SOUTH BRANCH FOR SALE.—Those who wish to engage in the business of Tanning will have an excellent bargain by addressing P. O. Box 1133, or calling at 53 Randolph street. ... Will be sold low for cash.

FOR SALE.—A Horse and Dray, with Harness. Apply at 50 West Van Buren st.

FOR SALE.—The stock of a well established and profitable manufacturing concern in this city, amounting to $4,000. ... Address "S.," P. O. Box 1684.

FOR SALE.—A Fine Large Distillery for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN. ... Quincy, Adams County, Ill. ... JOHN BUHELL, JR., Quincy Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A New Two-Story Cottage on Huron street, between Market and Franklin. Good neighborhood. Rent $10 per month to a good tenant, till 1st May, 1861. Address Box 3433, P. O.

TO RENT.—Houses No. 304 and 306 West Madison street. Also, houses No. 9 and 11 ... Apply at ... EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS, 33 Clark st.

TO RENT—One New Three Story BRICK HOUSE, with large yard and large barn, on Oak street, east of Michigan Avenue—one of the finest locations and neighborhoods in the city. Rent only $25 per month. Apply on the premises, or address ...

TO RENT—Four Story Brick Store, with cellar 20 by 100 feet, on North Water street, designed for Storage. Can be made ready for packing and packing. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, No. 180 North Water street.

TO RENT—First Class Stores, to Rent. Those two large stores in ... Block, ... occupied by ... New York ... Apply to J. M. PARKER, ...

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms and good board can be had at 268 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. House first class and location desirable.

71 WABASH AVENUE.—Board with Pleasant Rooms at 71 Wabash avenue. A few Day Boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 40 Van Buren, between State and Wabash avenue.

Lost.

LOST.—A Check for $387.63, drawn and certified by E. I. Tinkham & Co., signed by ... payable to Dow & Brothers or bearer. Payment on said check has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. ... F. GRANGER ADAMS, 44 Clark st.

LOST.—Near the Dearborn House, on the night of the 4th, a small, Brown Calfskin WALLET, containing about one dollar in currency and papers valuable to the owner only. A liberal reward will be paid for it by leaving it at this office.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Twenty dollars reward will be given to whoever will return a ... which was lost on the night of the 24 inst., at or near the corner of Lake and Clark streets. ... WOODBRIDGE HAWLEY.

HORSE LOST.—A Chestnut Sorrel Horse, ... strayed from Sherman's Livery Stable. ... SHERMAN'S LIVERY STABLE, Randolph st., between Dearborn and State.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.—MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, Fourteenth street, Corner Third Avenue, NEW YORK. ... [illegible]

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Any R. R. Co. wishing to ... [illegible] Address, RAILROAD, P. O. Box ...

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale ... [illegible]

1860. New Crop 1860. ... [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, No. 83 Lake street.
LARGE SALE OF STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS In Rich Gilt and Rosewood Frames,
AT AUCTION, On Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 10th and 11th, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 83 Lake st., without reserve, ... [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 83 Lake street.
Superior Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors and Crockery,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, at the residence, ... [illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
The undersigned, desirous of improving a portion of Real Estate in Chicago, has determined to dispose of ... known as the AMERICAN HOUSE PROPERTY, Comprising Lots 16, 17, 18 and 19 in Block 8, in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, fronting on Lake street ... on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. ... [illegible]
GEO. W. NOBLE, Proprietor.
JAS. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday,
At 9½ o'clock A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
and all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First-class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. ... [illegible]
JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 19 Lake st. Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE ... RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA.
Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. ... CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL ... [illegible]

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.
Chas. L. Noble,
132 ... CLARK STREET ... 132
Between Washington and Madison street,
DEALER IN ALL
Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods.
The only party in Chicago to whom Downer sends his EXTRA KEROSENE. ... [illegible]

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.
Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell ...
Young's Improved $30 Sewing Machine.
These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address
WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SALESROOM, 122 LAKE STREET.

177 - RANDOLPH-ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, ... JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 177 Randolph street.

POWELL & MANSFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS AND ROOFING MATERIALS,
Office, No. 77 Dearborn street, Dearborn Block, Chicago, Ill. (P. O. BOX 2423.)
... [illegible]

FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of
Linseed Oil at Chicago,
I am prepared to pay the highest market price for
FLAX SEED.
OIL CAKE for sale at all times.
C. A. ROGERS, ... Cor. of Clark and S. Water st., Chicago.

$2000 REWARD.
Two thousand dollars will be paid ($500 for each) for the recovery of the bodies of MRS. GARTH, MISS ANNA GARTH, of Paris, Ky., who were among the victims of the Lady Elgin Disaster. ... [illegible]

GREEN APPLES.—I am receiving large quantities ... [illegible]

NAILS CHEAP.—3000 Kegs ... [illegible]

[Left margin, from the adjoining page:]
Commission Merchants.
...rwick, Worthington & Co., General Commission Merchants, ... P. O. Box 3751, Chicago.
...ND & MIXER, Packers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ... C. H. S. MIXER.
...HARD, MITCHELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 142 South Water Street, (Hilliard's Block, Chicago.) ... W. W. MITCHELL, R. M. MITCHELL.
...ARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
...D & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, ... street, between Lake and Randolph, Chicago. ... NATHANIEL NORTON.
...E & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... Grain, Grass Seeds, Provisions, Hides, Etc., South Water street, Pomeroy's Buildings. ... T. H. SEYMOUR.
...TKIN & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, ... SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
...STEVENS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. ... C. D. FARNUM.
...RTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.
...EN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, CHICAGO.
...OLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, ... HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. ... Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Tallow, &c. ... M. V. B. HOLMES.
...RRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 24 South Water street.
...FORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street.
...FFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.
...WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. ... E. G. WOLCOTT, D. W. TICKNOR.
...THOMPSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 253 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
...AMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, ...
...ADBOURNE & WETHERBE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street.
...IFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. ... A. GRIFFIN.
...RPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182½ South Water Street, Chicago. ... D. J. LAKE.
...ELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally, ... E. P. LAWRENCE.
...EBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 223 South Water Street. ... D. F. BAXTER.
...ILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, Produce Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. No. 20 and 22 ... LaSalle St. CHICAGO.
...RIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. ... Office No. 18½, 2d Story Aiken's Building. ... E. P. WHITNEY.
...ILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 215½ South Water street, ... W. D. HOUGHTELING.
...ULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. ... C. E. CULVER.
...UMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... 146 S. Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago.
...AN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... Bate's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
...ucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Locust Building, Clark and South Water street, Chicago. ... SAM'L P. CARTER.
...VELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 8 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. ... J. D. MUDD.
...HACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 8 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. ... GEO. W. HOW.
...NDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.
...VATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and Sale of ... FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 215½ South Water street, Chicago. ... E. L. UNDERWOOD.
...LLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ...
...HILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... South Water Street, Chicago ... B. VAN WAGENEN.
...LBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago.

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1860.

ROARING IN THE INDEX.

Of all the lights of Democracy advertised by the pro-slavery men to shine at their demonstration on Friday, only that penny-dip, Brigadier General Augustus Cæsar Dodge, late Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid, was seen to glimmer. Like the people, the others couldn't or didn't come. The valiant man of war blazed up awhile with martial fury; but at last went out in a sputter, without the help of an extinguisher. The lying of the pro-slavery men before the meeting is feeble compared with what they have done since; but as hardly one-sixth of their expected speakers came in Douglas' train, our friends will have a faint idea of the deductions which must be made from the pro-slavery account of the great Douglas Wake.

A SAD BLUNDER.

One of the speakers who addressed the pro-slavery men from the balcony of the Tremont House, on Friday evening, forgetting his locality and the composition of the Sham Democratic party in this quarter, launched out into hifalutin praise of Garibaldi and his work in Italy. He piled up figure upon figure, metaphor upon metaphor, and adjective upon adjective, until he had a jumble that ought to have set that crowd to shouting with mirth, if nothing else. He strained his lungs and beat the air; but in spite of his words and gestures, the people gave back no response. They heard in sullen silence, to the astonishment of the orator, who, we doubt not, is yet wondering why his ambitious flights brought nothing down. We can tell him why: A great majority of the men who surrounded him have been called upon for contributions to put down the cause of Liberalism in Italy, and preserve intact the despotic rule by which the people of Southern Europe have been oppressed. This call has been generally responded to, and, if we are correctly informed, nowhere more liberally than in this city. People cannot afford to applaud sentiments that they have been taught are impious, nor to answer with cheers the praises of a man who, like Garibaldi, has mortally offended the governing power to which their highest allegiance is given. It is all very well for pro-slavery spouters to rave about Liberty in the abstract; but when they come to designate the places in which Liberty may be enjoyed, their difficulties at once begin. To propose to plant it like a thrifty tree in the Territories, by an act of Congress or by act of the people, would, according to these men, be an unconstitutional thing. To favor the emancipation of a poor enslaved race, by the policy which Republicanism pursues in Missouri, is not good fellowship with our neighbors. To work for its establishment in Italy on the ruins of a Despotism and a Theocracy gives mortal offence to that large and important class in this country who have given their money that that Despotism and that Theocracy may be sustained. To ask that white men in the South may have liberty to say that slavery is wrong; that preachers of the gospel may have liberty to pray for the emancipation of the enslaved; that booksellers may have liberty to sell such books as their customers may demand; that Northern men may have liberty to go peaceably through the slave States in pursuit of their legitimate business, and a row is kicked up at once. And so through the whole catalogue of liberties and places.

The orator of whom we speak will take our advice, and hereafter, if he is wise, deal in generalities. The bird of freedom is always at his service; but let him keep that fowl constantly in the air. Above all, with a crowd of Democrats of the Chicago breed before him, let him be careful how he mentions the name of Garibaldi with praise. One blunder like that of Friday evening will do. The next would excommunicate him.

WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT.

Hundreds of people—Republicans and Democrats alike—are asking each other what Douglas is stumping the United States for; what all the fuss and pother is about. Nobody expects *him* to be elected. Not one of all the sporting men who are bragging and blustering and betting in his train, will risk a dollar on his election to the Presidency. There is an entire unanimity on that point—all agreeing that whoever else *may* be defeated, he is *sure* to be. Why then is he traveling from barbecue to town meeting, repeating his old speech wherever he can obtain an audience? If he gets any electoral votes, he only helps to put Breckinridge in the Presidential chair — which is equivalent to destroying all of his own chances for the office, whether four years or forty years hence. What, then, is it all about?

The answer is plain. The small-fry politicians who have served him without reward during the past dozen years, are now using him as a pack-horse for themselves. Instead of fighting his own way to the Presidency, he is helping them to seats in Congress, and the little crumbs of local offices. He went to Ohio a few days since, to aid his slippery friend Sam. Cox, and three or four other candidates for Congress. He went to Indiana to help Hendricks and the other pro-slavery candidates for State officers, well knowing that the combination which unites to elect them will fall to pieces like a rope of sand on the 10th of October, and that he (Douglas) will not stand the ghost of a chance of receiving the electoral vote of that State. And finally we find him advertised at Madison, Wisconsin, for the sole purpose of saving a few beggarly county offices. A correspondent at Madison informs us that the Democracy make no concealment of their purpose in bringing their candidate for the Presidency into the arena of their local politics. They proclaim lustily that he is coming to help them "hold the county." They understand perfectly that the State will hold itself just where it has been since 1855, only more so. But Douglas is to make a speech in Madison, to enable the Democrats to elect a sheriff, or what not, in Dane county! We presume he has gone to Iowa city to make a sure thing for some unlucky Register of Deeds or Judge of Probate. And the probability is that the same success will attend him at both places as he met with in Maine, where he added about 60 per cent. to the Republican majority.

This is certainly evidence of a middle aged man in reduced circumstances. As Carl Schurz observed, in his recent Cooper Institute speech: "So the saddle of the rump "nomination is put upon his back, and the "whole ghastly pack of office-hunters jump "upon it. The spurs are put to the flanks— "the whip applied to the back of the panting, "bleeding jade, and so the spectral ride goes, "east and west, night and day—and may the "steed go to perdition, if only the riders reach "their goal." A few days more, and the harrowing spectacle will be withdrawn from public view. The man who ran for the Presidency to enable other men to be elected constables and County Clerks, will have finished his race and accomplished his ridiculous mission. Whether Lincoln or Breckinridge be elected President—and one of them must be—Douglas will have carried his load of small candidates through the scramble with better or worse success, and will himself be turned out to grass. That is exactly what it is all about.

Democratic "Brotherly Love."

We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Press*:

The *Daily Advocate*, a leading Breckinridge paper published at Baton Rouge, La., calls upon the friends of Stephen A. Douglas in Pennsylvania to vote for the fusion Electoral ticket, on the ground that it will be certain to defeat Lincoln. After making this appeal to the friends of Judge Douglas, because that distinguished statesman himself is in favor of the straight [illegible] ticket in this State, the editor says:

"Yet, with this deep and black treachery in his own heart, and with the blistering lie upon his lips, he charges upon the Breckinridge Democracy a desire to elect Mr. Lincoln. [illegible] Democrat to support him? Will his [illegible] What is the question for the [illegible] to decide."

CONNECTICUT.—At the town election in New London, on Tuesday last, the Lincoln ticket [illegible] votes, the Breckinridge [illegible] votes, and the Douglasites [illegible] votes.

Discussion at Champaign.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Champaign Co., Ill., Oct. 5, 1860.

The people of our county have been quite silent on politics since the grand Douglas fizzle some time last month, until yesterday, when R. J. Oglesby and Wm. N. Coler held their joint discussion at this place. I said discussion, yet it is giving too much dignity to Mr. Coler's speeches to say that it was a debate. This is Coler's own home. He had the opening and concluding speeches. His first hour was spent in pointless and vain efforts to establish the popularity of Popular Sovereignty, but it was no go, and his own friends very soon began to see that no effort would be required to answer all he was saying.

Oglesby's hour and a half in answer was one of the most masterly vindications of Republicanism I ever had the pleasure of listening to. He grew warmer and warmer as he progressed with his arguments, until he seemed to rise far above and utterly ignore all partisan feeling in this campaign. His close was a sublimely eloquent panegyric to our fathers, and the government they framed.

Coler did not try to answer the speech at all, nor would it have been well for him to have undertaken such a task. Indeed, it was a speech beyond the power of any man to answer.

These candidates hold three more discussions. But if Coler could see himself as others see him, I am sure that, with all his self esteem, he could not get up steam enough to attempt another argument of political issues with such a fearless competitor a Oglesby.

There were about 2,000 persons present, more than two-thirds of whom were Republicans. Over 200 Wide Awakes were out in the afternoon—thus showing Coler's popularity at home. The Hickory boys were ashamed to come out at night, while, on the other hand, the Wide Awakes, after marching through several streets, stopped in front of E. Boyden's, where Oglesby was stopping over night, and "betrayed him into making" a very fine speech. After which, Gov. Crandall, of the *Union*, entertained a few hundred persons of all parties with a very forcible and convincing argument in favor of the doctrines of our party, when all retired home in the best of feeling.

This Senatorial District is good for "our Dick," notwithstanding the Democratic margin he has to fight against. L.

A Dastardly Deed.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

TAMAROA (Ill.) Oct. 4, 1860.

About 12 o'clock last night our Lincoln and Hamlin pole was cut down by a low flung scamp who it is generally believed was hired to do it by certain gentleman of the Douglas Democracy. Our pole was 130 feet, and we have some 60 or 75 Lincoln men, in the vicinity of Tamaroa and have invariably treated the democracy kindly but nothwithstanding we are denied the freedom of speech, unless it is in favor of slavery, or Douglas. Their motto is rule or ruin, and finding that the Republican party are gaining so rapidly in Southern Illinois, some of them seem to be desperate. Our Town election came off a few days ago, and the Republican party has elected the Police Magistrate. The truth is, sober thinking men of Southern Illinois, are every day leaving the Democracy and joining the Republicans. TAMAROA.

Douglas at Laporte.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 5, 1860.

The *Times and Herald* not content with giving publicity to the most extravagant falsehood in their notice of the Douglas meeting at this city on Wednesday last, follow it up to-day with a complaint that others have not been duped into giving credit to their fabricated telegraphs. The adage "Tell the truth and shame the d—l" came into use before that paper was published, or its phraseology might have been different, for these two articles clearly exhibit an effrontery that would put them to shame.

The facts connected with the reception of Mr. Douglas and the meeting of the day are as follows:

In the afternoon and evening of the 2d inst. a dispute arose between the two National Democratic parties about a cannon, which properly belongs to the public, but which has been appropriated to the service of Democracy. After one forcible taking, and two actions in replevin, the cannon was in the possession of the Douglas men, thoroughly "spiked."

"The utter want of display and even of marked attention in the reception of Mr. Douglas must have resulted from the fact that the "spiked" cannon would not shoot. There were less than half a dozen men and two carriages in attendance to receive Mr. Douglas, and the fact of his arrival was duly learned by repeated inquiries made upon the streets. The train from Plymouth reported by the *Times and Herald* to have brought thirty-seven hundred persons, contained only 654 by actual count of the tickets sold, and the Little Giant was one of that number. By a similar exact count there arrived by the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, including those from Michigan Central Railroad, 1274. The procession did form, and the Notre Dame Cadets and the Invincibles and the Little Giants, to the number of two hundred, did move in that procession, and it is true that the citizens did go some on foot, some on horseback, and some in wagons. These facts we must admit, alarming as they may be considered.

As for the crowd on the Fair Grounds we cannot give exact numbers. It consisted of our own citizens of all parties, and we should estimate that about half of the number present were Republicans and Breckinridge men. The whole number on the ground certainly did not exceed eight thousand. The enthusiasm was much [illegible] when the speaker [illegible] a dozen times. The Invincibles and Little Giants were certainly peculiar species. They remained on duty pretty faithfully, as we are informed, until the performance was closed in the evening and then a portion of them attempted to sell their torches for ten cents apiece, saying they were *given* to them and they could afford to "*sell* out cheap."

We have no comments to make upon the success of the Little Giant in pleasing the people in this section of the country, but wish simply to expose the falsehood which seems to be the only hope of the Douglas party for keeping up an interest in a man who has already become cheap in the estimation of the people. HOOSIER.

Douglas at Michigan City.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MICHIGAN CITY, Oct. 5, 1860.

We see by this morning's *Times and Herald* the statement that at least 5,000 people were here to receive, see and hear the "Prince of Squatters." Nothing is further from the truth. The population of our city, by the recent census, numbers just 3,540, men, women, children and negroes, and no more. None of the railroad shops, or any of the manufacturing establishments stopped work. They were in full blast all day. Very few, if any, of the men were present. There were but two Democrats from Laporte, none from Lake or Porter Counties—and, in short, there were not *ten persons from abroad except those who came from your city*. These are facts which can be proved by men of all parties.

The crowd gathered at the Michigan Central depot, and there were at least of boys and ladies seventy-five, and the total number, including those from Chicago, did not exceed 500. The best of judges place it at these figures. At least one-fourth of the citizens present were ardent, live Republicans. The *Times and Herald* multiplied the number by ten, as it usually does. How can you get a crowd of 5,000 in a city of 3,500?

Judge Douglas merely made a complimentary speech about his "panacea for the disease of the body politic, and then said he would introduce S. S. Hayes, who with one or two others addressed the small and by no means enthusiastic crowd.

Altogether it was a very slim affair, the speeches and the crowd. It was composed of men who would, in Europe, and in many places in this country be called the mob. HARLEY.

FRAUDS CONTEMPLATED IN INDIANA.

The Scheme Exposed.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

We have frequently charged that the Douglasites intend importing voters from Kentucky [illegible] Hendricks and the Douglas State Ticket, and letters from correspondents along the Ohio River have been published to the same effect. Yesterday we obtained news "direct from head-quarters," as to the "true intent and meaning" of the contemplated Douglas frauds. A young Douglas Democrat from Louisville, who is here for the purpose, in all probability, of voting for Hendricks, stated to a Republican, whom he supposed was a Douglasite, yesterday morning, that the Southern counties of Indiana would be made to give larger Democratic majorities on Tuesday next, than they had ever given before. Thousands of Douglas Kentuckians, he said, would cross the river and vote. Numbers of them were already in Indiana, and they would vote two or three times apiece. It was the determination of the Douglas men of Kentucky to elect Hendricks, in the hope that such a result, produced by fraud, would influence the Presidential election in favor of their candidates.

This is direct proof of what we have heretofore charged, and is one of a long array of *facts* that the *Sentinel* calls for. It is the intention of Douglasites to carry the election by fraud if such a thing is possible. Kentucky and Southern Illinois are to be drawn upon largely for illegal voters. The Democrats succeeded in this way in 1856, and they hope to do so again. Willard and Buchanan both hold their offices by fraud. Let Republicans everywhere guard against a repetition of the frauds that placed such corrupt men in office.

How Paganini was Cured of Gambling.

Paganini was desperately fond of gaming once. His favorite violin was a large Guarnerius, so called from Guarnerius, their maker, (these instruments are worth twice their weight in gold,) which a Russian Prince was anxious to purchase from him. He often asked Paganini to sell it to him, and at last, Paganini, tired of his repeated appeals, told him he would sell the violin for $1,000. The Prince told him he must be joking to ask such a sum of money, but that he would give him $500 for it. Paganini at last [illegible] everything he owned at gaming tables the night before, his jewels, his rings, his breastpins, his watch, had all been lost, and he had nothing in the world but thirty francs and his violin. He was about to accept the Prince's offer, when he determined to appeal once more to the gaming table. He did so. He lost, lost—nothing was left in his hand but three francs, and he was obliged to leave the next day for St. Petersburg. He staked these three francs. The tide of luck turned, and he soon won money enough to carry him to St. Petersburg. "I was saved!" said Paganini, speaking of this incident. "I was [illegible] of keeping my Guarnerius. Since then, I have [illegible] and I have never since touched a card."—*Paris Cor. N. O. Picayune.*

[illegible]

According to the London [illegible] the Emperor of Russia [illegible] This is a matter of [illegible] of people.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

INDIANA.—Hon. Richard W. Thompson has published a scathing review of the intermeddling address of the Bell-weathercock Committee of Kentucky. Mr. Thompson avows his determination to vote for Col. Lane, and recommend his party to do likewise or not vote at all.

— The Douglas candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of New York (Briggs's) is Udolpho Wolfe, the veritable Schiedam Schnapps man.

— The Republicans of Falls Church, Virginia, have raised a Lincoln and Hamlin pole. They will poll 50 votes in that precinct.

— "Cleveland," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who has been continually asserting that Douglas would carry about every Northern State, and that there was scarcely a possibility of his defeat, has changed his dulcet strains to a desponding wail. He says:

"The position of Mr. Breckinridge is becoming daily one of grave responsibility to him. Four years ago we carried Illinois and Indiana and Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These also, if possible, are to be abolitionized. Every one of them would be swept by Douglas by immense majorities, if the Administration and its friends would leave the field. Every one of them is to be given to Lincoln, if the Seceders can carry out their plans. If Breckinridge polls as many votes in the North as his friends claim for him, every Northern State will give its electoral vote to Abraham Lincoln. If he polls three times as many as are claimed for him, he will not carry for himself a single State north of Mason and Dixon's line. What, then, in the name of common sense, is he in the field for, if it is not to elect Abraham Lincoln, if it is not Abolitionize the North?

— The *Intelligencer*, of Atlanta, Georgia, modestly suggests the following programme in case Lincoln is elected:—

"On the ides of November next, when Jupiter hurls his angry lightning along the wires and announces the election of Lincoln, let the southern senators and the southern people at once declare the fact, for it will then be a fact, that John C. Breckinridge is chosen the first President of the Southern Confederacy. Let him select his cabinet of Southern men at once; let him establish his government; the senators and representatives of the South are already chosen for the time being; let an honest declaration of the causes that have led to the separation be put forth to the world; let the South hold the North as she holds the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends."

The fact that the Wide Awakes of New York City responded rigorously to insults offered them a few nights since at the New York Hotel—known as the headquarters of the upper crust roughs—and dispersed the pro-slavery crowd, is received with howls of alarm by the organs of "The Constitution, the Union and Fusion" and other imbecile sheets all over the country. It is nothing for a Republican procession to be insulted—to be egged or stoned—they are used to it. But if they respond in suitable style, by holding a torch under the loafer's nose, or giving an admonition with a brickbat—why murder and mad dogs! the Union is thrown at once into a dying condition.

— The speeches of Henry Winter Davis and John M. Botts are producing a vast sensation in the Keystone State. A correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

Dock's secession from the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and his adhesion to Lincoln, has created great terror among his old party. He presided at the Harrisburgh meeting on the 25th of September, and wields great influence, as a man and a politician. It is regarded as a certain sign of Curtin's success, and so is Mayor Henry's declaration in favor of Curtin.

— One of the most prominent and influential German Democrats of Elmira, New York, John Brandt, renounces Douglas and goes for Lincoln. He says the fusion with the Know-Nothings fixes him.

— A large Republican meeting was held in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th inst., which was addressed by Hon. Daniel Kilgore of Indiana, Judge Marshall of Maryland, and others.

THE CONTRAST.—Washington Hunt, a Northern man, is urging a fusion of all the odds and ends of the Opposition against the Republicans. Henry Winter Davis, a Southern man, says that in such a fraternization "principles are only the counters laid down on the gambling board." So true is it that the renegade Christian makes the best Turk!

— Col. Carson Graham of Veroqua, Wisconsin, until now a staunch Democrat, has declared his determination to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. He says he wants to see the helm of State placed in the hands of an honest man.

— A Bell and Everett parient down in Connecticut introduced his son to one of the lights and leaders of the Union party, with the apology—"I am sorry to say, though, that he is a Black Republican." The son promptly replied, "If you wanted me to [illegible] your company, father, you [illegible] not to have sent me to the free [illegible]." Young America rather had him there.

— Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, was in Congress when the effort was made to pass the bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the relief of the famishing in Ireland; and *he voted against it*.

Jefferson on the Supreme Court.

[From Jefferson's Complete Works, published by order of a joint Committee of Congress.]

"Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread * * * * * I repeat that I do not charge the Judges with wilful and ill intentioned error; but honest error must be arrested, where its toleration leads to public ruin."—Vol. 1, p. 82.

"The second question, whether the Judges are invested with exclusive authority to decide on the constitutionality of a law, has been heretofore a subject of consideration with me in the exercise of official duties. Certainly there is no a word in the Constitution which has given that power to them more than to the executive or legislative branches."—Vol. 6, p. 461.

"In denying the right they usurp of exclusively explaining the Constitution, I go further than you do, if I understand rightly your quotation from the *Federalist*, of an opinion that 'the judiciary is the last resort in relation to the other departments of the Government, but not in the relation to the rights of the parties to the compact under which the judiciary is derived.' If this opinion be sound, then, indeed, is our Constitution a complete *felo de se*. For intending to establish three departments, coordinate and independent, that they might check and balance one another, it has given, according to this opinion, to one of them alone, the right to prescribe rules for the Government of the others, and to that one two, which is unelected by and independent of the nation.

* * * * *

The Constitution in this hypothesis, is a mere thing of wax, in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please. It should be remembered, as an axiom of eternal truth in politics, that whatever power in any government is independent, is absolute also, in theory only, at first, while the spirit of the people is up, but in practice, as fast as that relaxes. Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people in mass."—Vol. 7, p. 134.

"You seem, on pages 84 and 148, to consider the Judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions; a very dangerous doctrine, indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our Judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. They have, with others, the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their *corps*. Their maxim *boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem*, and their power the more dangerous as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as the other public functionaries are, to the elective control. The Constitution has erected no such tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with the corruptions of time and party, its members would become despots."—Vol. 7, p. 178.

"There is no danger I apprehend so much as the consolidation of our government by the noiseless, and, therefore, alarming instrumentality of the Supreme Court."—Vol. 7, p. 278.

Will of a Victim of the Lady Elgin Disaster—Endowment for a Kentucky College.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

Our readers are aware of the sad death of William Garth, of Bourbon county, by the late Lady Elgin disaster. His will was admitted to record on Saturday in Paris. After directing that his estate should be converted into money by the executor, he bequeaths to his wife fifteen thousand dollars; to his mother and each of his brothers and sisters (three of whom survive him) one thousand dollars; and to his executor, John Lucas, Esq., as compensation for his services, five thousand dollars; and then makes the following munificent bequests to the city of Bourbon. We copy entire the clause of the will:

The entire balance of my estate, not herein disposed of, I wish to appropriate to the cause of education in the following manner, viz:—So soon as my executor shall have paid off the before mentioned legacies, and has ascertained the balance in his hand of my estate, he shall cause to be published in the papers in the county of Bourbon the following proposition: If, in one year from this time, the citizens of Bourbon county will secure, by good subscription, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, (to be paid in a reasonable time) to be appropriated to the endowment of a college, to be located at Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, then he will immediately pay over to those who may be appointed trustees of the college, such before mentioned balance of my estate in his hand, (here specify the sum), to be applied by said trustees to the endowment of a professorship of mathematics in said college. If, at the expiration of one year from the date of this advertisement, the conditions therein are not complied with on the part of the citizens of Bourbon county, then I direct my executor to pay over such before mentioned balance of my estate in his hands to the treasurer of the county of Bourbon, to be, by the Bourbon county court, a majority of its justices being present, safely invested, in such a manner as they may deem best, and the interest on such investment they are to apply to the education of such poor worthy and sprightly young men of Bourbon county as they may think most conducive to the public good, and in the distribution of the interest, as above directed, the court may pay for tuition, books, board and clothing, any one or all, as in their opinion may be deemed best. I further direct that if any one or more of the beneficiaries of this will should not be living, or any child of such beneficiary, when it is presented to the court for record, that his, her or their legacies must be appropriated by my executor to the cause of education, [illegible] the same manner as the balance of my estate [illegible].

It is estimated that the amount which is thus [illegible] will be between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

Short Sermons and Short Speeches.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

We are not about to argue this matter at length, but only to bring to the notice of young ministers a few notable examples which certainly deserve consideration. And we begin with referring to other classes of public speakers. The same rules are applicable for the most part to the pulpit and to the forum. We are sure, moreover, that advocates at the bar, and members of Congress, stand at least as much in need as ministers of examples and exortations on this point. In the present "fast age," they may well learn a lesson of brevity from their most eloquent and effective predecessors. It is said of the three most influential members of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, that in all the debates of that body, no one of them made a speech of more than twenty minutes. We have good authority for stating that Alexander Hamilton, though reckoned among the more diffuse orators of his day, did not occupy more than two hours and a half in his longest argument on the trial of a cause, and his rival, Aaron Burr, not more than an hour and a quarter. A judge who was intimately acquainted with Burr and his practice, confirmed this statement, adding that within his knowledge this advocate repeatedly and successfully disposed of cases involving a large amount of property in half an hour. "Indeed," said he, "on one occasion he talked to the jury seven minutes in such a manner, that it took me, on the bench, half an hour to straighten them out." He added, "I once asked him, 'Col. Burr, why cannot lawyers always save the time and spare the patience of the court and jury by dwelling only on the important points in their cases?' to which Burr replied, 'Sir, you demand the greatest faculty of the human mind, selection.'" He is well known to have been one of the most effective advocates in his own time, and in this matter, if in nothing else, he deserves to be studied and imitated. We refer to a single foreign example, an eminent English barrister. "I asked Sir James Scarlett," says Buxton, "what was the secret of his pre-eminent success as an advocate. He replied that he took care to press home the one principal point of the case, without paying much regard to the others. He also said that he knew the secret of being short. 'I find,' said he, 'that when I exceed half an hour, I am always doing mischief to my client. If I drive into the heads of the jury unimportant matter, I drive out matter more important than I had previously lodged there.'" We commend his method, and his reason for it, not only to ministers, but quite as urgently to lawyers and members of Congress. Will not some of those third or fourth rate speakers of any sort, who in these days plume themselves on a speech of three or even six hours, be obliging enough to cut out this paragraph, and "inwardly digest" it?

The argument for brevity on these forensic occasions, is still stronger for brevity in the pulpit. But not to nullify our argument by too long an article, we will here follow Dr. Emmons in withholding the application until our next edition.

How a Lady Preserved Webster's Reply to Hayne.

The Taunton (Massachusetts) *Gazette* incorporates the following interesting reminiscence in a notice of the article on "The *National Intelligencer* and its Editors," in the last *Atlantic Monthly*:

"It will be seen from this interesting narrative that there was a time when Joseph Gales stood alone among Congressional reporters; and to still further illustrate his position in that line we call to mind what we once heard an intimate friend of Mr. Webster say we owed to him and his wife with regard to the celebrated reply to Hayne. Meeting the Massachusetts Senator as he was going to the Capitol on that morning, Mr. Gales inquired of him how long he intended to speak. About half an hour, was the reply. The editor's duties at that time were pressing; but he ventured to take so much time from them. Mr. Webster, however, directly after met Judge Story, who said that he thought the time had come to give to the country his views on the constitution. To this proposition he assented. Mr. Gales took up his pencil, unaware of this new arrangement, and alike unconscious of the lapse of time under the enchantment of the orator, and consequently he wrote on until the close of the spell. Some days passing away and the "proof" of the speech not appearing, Mr. Webster called on the reporter and made inquiry. I have the notes, said Mr. Gales, and they are at your service, as I shall never find time to write them out. This led to some remonstrance and persuasion, but the over-tasked editor stood firm. Then Mrs. Gales came to his rescue by saying that she thought she could decipher her husband's short hand, as she had formerly occasionally done so. Mr. Gales doubted, seeing that it was fifteen years since she had tried it. But she had heard the speech, and as the resistless sweep of its argument and the gorgeous and massive magnificence of its imagery were yet vivid in her mind, she persisted in undertaking the difficult work. In due time thereafter the fair manuscript came to Mr. Webster's hands for final correction. Scarcely a word needed to be changed; and soon a set of diamonds, costing a thousand dollars, accompanied the rich thanks of the eloquent statesman. Thus was saved to literature the most memorable oration of the American Senate."

Case of Conscience—A Murderer Gives Himself Up.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

About eight o'clock last evening Richard Knobe, the young man who killed George Guelich on the morning of Friday last, walked into Hammond street Station House, and surrendered himself to Lieut. Small.

Knobe gives the following account of himself: I was walking along Fourth, in company with my two friends, and these two men, (Guelich and the Frenchman,) insulted me and struck me several times on the head, and knocked off my hat. I thought he had a knife, and I took out my pocket knife, and I don't know whether I struck him or he ran against it. I don't know that I stabbed him."

When Knobe ran away, and was pursued by Watchman Lesonisky into his boarding house, he changed his coat, put on a hat, and passed out the way he entered. He went down Third street and out Central avenue, and walked the streets till daylight.

Anxious to know what injury he had inflicted upon the stranger, he returned at eight o'clock to see if any blood was on the pavement. After this he read the *Commercial* in a coffee house on Bremen street, and learned for the first time that he had killed a man.

He loitered around the streets until eleven o'clock, when he took the cars for Lawrenceburg. Here he remained but half an hour, when he started on foot for Aurora. About five miles from the latter place he hired with a farmer named Randall. With him he remained until Tuesday, his conscience troubling him so that he then left his service and started he knew not whither.

On the road he met a peddler, with a horse and wagon, to whom he joined himself and came to the city, paying him a trifling sum for passage. Once in the city he sought his former employer, Mr. Oakamp, and asked him to accompany him to the Station House, that he might give himself up.

This young man is only twenty-two years of age, and tells his story with a simplicity and artlessness, that engages the sympathies of every listener. He has a father and mother living in Germany, is a skillful watchmaker, and seems very intelligent. He is apparently much relieved by his surrender to the officers of the law.

A Pound of Vitrol Thrown in a Man's Face!

Yesterday about 11 o'clock a woman named Mary Conner, or O'Connor, called at a millinery establishment on Illinois street, just North of the Bates House, kept by a man and his wife named Barger, and perpetrated a deed of fiendishness that we have scarcely ever known equaled. From what we learn from common rumor it appears that Barger and Mary Conner had lived together illicitly for several years, but that latterly Barger had got married to another woman. Mary feeling incensed, probably at her abandonment, concluded to have revenge and yesterday procured a pound of sulphuric acid at a drug store for the purpose of gratifying her vengeful spirit. After leaving the drug store she emptied the acid from a tincture jar into a bowl and covered it with paper, and with the liquid destructive in that shape she went to Barger's store, where meeting him she dashed the full contents of the bowl into his face. He was immediately blinded and made helpless, and in the excitement and confusion of the moment the woman made her escape, and had not been arrested up to last evening.

Physicians were called to see Barger, and every remedy applied that could be made available. The action of the vitrol, of course, was instantaneous. In a few minutes the skin of the face peeled off, taking the whiskers, eyebrows and eye lashes with it. One eye was rendered entirely sightless, and will always be so, and the other will probably be destroyed. Wherever the acid ran the skin came off, and the neck and upper part of the body were rendered perfectly raw. Mr. Barger's clothes were eaten up with the acid—his shirt and vest going into shreds whenever touched by the hand.

A more fiendish act we have never been called on to record. Whatever may have been the provocation for vengeance, on the woman's part, no such act can be justified. Murder outright would have been more tolerable. Scalding water, repeatedly applied would have been less cruel than a single dash of vitrol. Slow torture by fire is a pleasant feeling when compared with the effects of sulphuric acid.—*Indianapolis Journal 5th inst.*

Europe in 1871.

A clever little philosopher of the last century (says Notes and Queries, the Abbe Galiani, amused himself on the 27th of April, 1771, with writing to his friend Madame d'Epinay, from Naples, a sketch of "Europe as it would be in a hundred years." The conjecture of a wit cast at random, sometimes hits nearer the mark than might have been anticipated. As only ten years are now wanting to the period of fulfilment, it may be as well to know the fate which, according to the Abbe, awaits us: "In one hundred years we shall resemble the Chinese much more than we do at present. There will be two very distinct religions—the one that of the higher and lettered classes; the other that of the people, which will be divided between three or four sects, living on tolerably good terms with each other. Priests and monks will be more numerous than they are now—moderately rich, ignored and tranquil. The Pope will be nothing more than an illustrious bishop, and not a sovereign. They will have pared away all his temporalities bit by bit. There will be large regular armies on foot, and but little fighting. The troops will perform admirably on parade, but neither officers nor soldiers will be fierce or brave—they will wear rich uniforms, and that is all. The chief sovereign of Europe will be the monarch of our Tartars—that is to say, the Prince who will possess Poland, Russia, Prussia, and command the Baltic and Black seas, for the nations of the North will always remain less cowardly than those of the South. The remaining Princes will be under the political mastery of this predominant cabinet. England will separate herself from Europe as Japan has done from China. She will unite herself with America, of which she will possess the greater part, and control the commerce of the remainder. There will be despotism everywhere, but despotism without cruelty, without effusion of blood—a despotism of which the great aim will be to get at the wealth of individuals. Happy in those days the millionaires, who will be our mandarins. They will be everything, for the military will serve only for parade. Manufactures will flourish everywhere, as they do now in India."

SPEECH OF JOHN HOSSACK,

Convicted of Violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, before Judge Drummond, of the U. S. District Court of Chicago.

May it please the Court: I have a few words to say why sentence should not be pronounced against me. I am found guilty of a violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and it may appear strange to your Honor that I have no sense of guilt. I came, sir, from the tyranny of the Old World, when but a lad, landed upon the American shores, having left my kindred and native land in pursuit of some place where men of toil would not be crushed by the property holding class. Commencing the struggle of life at the tender age of twelve years, a stranger in a strange land, having to earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, your Honor will bear with me, unaccustomed as I am to appear in courts, much less to address them. I have feared that I might fail in bearing myself on this occasion worthy of the place and the position I occupy, and the great principles involved in the case before you. I say to your Honor, therefore, if I fail in observing the usual forms of the place, it will be from a want of judgment and error of the head and not of the heart. Therefore, I do not think I shall fare worse at the hands of your Honor, if I state plainly my views and feelings on the great question of the age—the rights of man. I feel that it is a case that will be referred to long after you and I have gone to meet the great Judge of all the earth.

It has been argued by the prosecution that I, a foreigner, protected by the laws of my adopted country, should be the last to disobey those laws; but in this I find nothing that should destroy any sympathy for the crushed, struggling children of toil in all lands.

Surely I have been protected. The fish in the rivers, the quail in the stubble, the deer in the forest, have been protected. Shall I join hands with those who have made wicked laws, in crushing out the poor black man, for whom there is no protection but in the grave, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

It is true, sir, I am a foreigner. I first saw the light among the rugged but free hills of Scotland; a land, sir, that never was conquered, and where a slave never breathed. Let a slave set foot on that shore, and his chains fall off forever, and he becomes what God made him—a man. In that far off land I heard of your free institutions, your prairie lands, your projected canals and your growing towns. Twenty-two years ago I landed in this city. I immediately engaged on the public works on the canal the building that connects this city with the great river of the West. In the process of time the State failed to procure money to carry on the public works. I then opened a prairie farm to get bread for my family, and I am one of the men that made Chicago what it is to-day, having shipped some of the first grain that was exported from this city. I am, sir, one of the pioneers of Illinois, who have gone through the many hardships of the settlement of a new country. I have spent my best days, the strength of my manhood. I have eleven children who are natives of this my adopted country. No living man, sir, has greater interest in its welfare; and it is because I am opposed to carry out wicked and ungodly laws, and love the freedom of my country, that I stand before you to-day.

Again, sir, I ought not to be sentenced because, as has been argued by the prosecution, I am an Abolitionist. I have no apologies to make for being an Abolitionist. When I came to this country, like the mass from beyond the sea, I was a Democrat; there was a charm in the name. But, sir, I soon found I had to go beyond the name of a party in this country, in order to know anything of its principles or practice. I soon found that however much the great parties of my adopted country differed upon banks, tariffs, and land questions, in one thing they agreed, in trying which could stoop the lowest to gain the favor of the most cursed system of slavery that ever swayed an iron rod over any nation, the Moloch which they had set up, to which they offered as human sacrifice millions of the children of toil. As a man who had fled from the crushing aristocracy of my native land, how can I support a worse aristocracy in this land? I was compelled to give my humble name and influence to a party who proposed at least to embrace in its sympathies, all classes of men, from all quarters of the globe. In this choice I found myself in the company of Clarkson and Wilberforce in my native land, and Washington and Franklin, and many such in this boasted land of the free; and more than all these, the Redeemer in whom I humbly trust for acceptance with my God, who came to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captive, to set at liberty those who were bruised, yea, this very religion binds me to those in bonds as bound with them. Tell me, sir, with these views, can I be anything but an Abolitionist? Surely for this I ought not to be sentenced.

Again, sir, I ought not to be sentenced, because the fugitive slave law under which I am torn from my family and business by the subtile tools of the slave power, the slave breeder and the slave hunter, is at variance with both the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Sir, I place myself upon the Constitution in the presence of a nation who have the Declaration of Independence read to them every fourth of July, and profess to believe it. Yes in the presence of civilized man, I hold up the Constitution of my adopted country as clear from the blood of men and from a tyranny that would make crowned heads blush. The parties who prostituted the Constitution to the support of slavery, are traitors; traitors not only to the liberties of millions of enslaved countrymen, but traitors to the Constitution itself, which they have sworn to support. A foreigner upon your soil, I go not to the platforms of contending parties to find truth. I go, sir, to the constitution of my country; the word slave is not to be found. I read, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice,"—yes, sir, establish justice—"to promote the general welfare and to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Those were the men that had proclaimed to the world that All men were created equal, that they were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness; and contended even unto death for seven long years. Can it be, sir, that these great men, under cover of these hallowed words, intended to make a government that should outrage justice and trample upon liberty, as no other government under the whole heavens ever done. This dreadful power that has compelled the great political parties of the country to creep in the dust for its power; that has debauched to a large extent the Christianity of the nation; that bids a craven priesthood stand with golden rule in hand and defend the robbing of mothers of their babes, and husbands of their wives; that bids courts decree injustice. Sir, I plant myself upon the constitution, or demand for justice and liberty, and say to this bloody Moloch, away! Sir, the world has never furnished so great a congregation of hypocrites as those that formed the constitution, if they designed to make it the greatest slaveholder, slave-breeder, and slave catcher on earth. He is a great slaveholder that has a thousand slaves, but if this law is a true exponent of the constitution, this government ordained for justice and liberty, holds four millions of slaves.

No, sir! no! for the honor of the fathers of my country, I appeal from the bloody slave-holding statute to the liberty loving constitution. While these fathers lived State after State, in carrying out the spirit of the constitution, put an end to the dreadful system. The great Washington, in his last will and testament, carried out the spirit of the constitution. But, sir, the law under which you may sentence me, violates both the letter and the spirit of the constitution. I have a word to say upon the articles of the constitution which it is claimed the fugitive slave law is designed to carry out. "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service of labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due."

That is the provision that is claimed transforms the government into a monster of iniquity. I have read over and over that article interpreted by all laws of language known to a plain man. How these three or four lines can transform this government, ordained to secure justice, into a mean tool to aid the plunderers of cradles, the destroyers of homes, the ravishers of women, and the oppressors of men, to carry on their hellish work—how it can do this thing, I cannot see. That article binds the several States seperately not to pass a certain law, but where in it do we find a fugitive slave law? Where do you find a commissioner? Where do you find that the government is to hunt up and return at its own expense a slave that flees from his cruel and bloody master? Where in those lines is the authority to compel me to be a partaker in the crimes of the man-stealer? The general government is not once mentioned; but the States in their separate sovereignities are named. But, sir, this article expressly provides that the party making the claim shall have owed him service or labor due from the party claimed. If Jim Grey owed service or labor, or money, to Phillips, I am the last man in the world to raise my voice or hand to prevent Phillips or any man from obtaining their dues. What I would grant to the devil himself, I would not withhold even from the slaveholder—his due.

Jim Gray claims that he does not owe Phillips a day's work or a dollar of money. Phillips claims that he owes him every day's work that has been deposited in his bones and sinews; yes, the toil of his body and mind both, till death shall end the period of stipulated toil. Here is a question for legal examination and judicial discussion. Does the man Gray owe this man Phillips anything. The Constitution is very clear and very plain in pointing out the way this question is to be settled.

Article — provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. That Jim Gray is a person, is admitted on all hands. Phillips admits it; the bloodhounds, marshals and attorneys that hunt him, say he is a person—a person held to service. The amount in dispute is the liberty and life-long toil of a man just entering into the full maturity of manhood. A great question lies between these men. But Gray, standing on soil covered by this Constitution, cannot be robbed of liberty, or the wages of his toil, only by due process of law.

Article — says, expressly, in suit at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. Here, sir, is a case involving the question of liberty and hundreds of dollars of money. The law, sir, under which I appear before you, overrides these plain provisions, and commits this whole question to one man, and offers him a bribe to trample right and liberty under foot. I know, sir, it may be said Jim Gray was a slave, and not entitled to these humane provisions. Had he never worn the chain of the oppressor, nor felt the lash of the bloody task master—had he been born in Canada, or anywhere else on the globe—had he been a citizen of one of the States of this Union, and never been enslaved, it would have been all the same. His liberty would have been stricken down, and he been given to the party claiming his life-long toil, and your Commissioner would have pocketed the bribe offered by this law for doing such a crime against humanity and the plainest provisions of the Constitution.

No, sir,—in a Court of the United States, while the Constitution provides for trial by jury, I ought not to be sentenced for raising my hand to rescue a fellow man from a mob that would strip him of his liberty and life-long toil without due process of law, without trial by jury. Sir, this law tramples so flagrantly upon the spirit and letter of the Constitution, that I ought not to be sentenced.

Before passing from the Constitutional objections to this law, I would call the attention of your Honor to the partiality of the law, which is so at variance with the designs of the fathers in organizing this government. No man can read the Constitution—in which the word slave cannot be found; from which the idea that a man could be reduced to a thing, and held as property, was carefully excluded—no man, I say, can read that Constitution, and come to the conclusion that slavery was to be *fostered, guaranteed* and *protected* far beyond everything else in the country. Admit that Jim Gray was Phillip's property, how comes it that that particular property is more sacred than any other property? Phillip's horse escaped from him, and is found in a distant State, but the President of the United States, and every department of Government, is not put on the track until the horse is found, and then return him to Phillip's stable, and then pay the whole bill from the nation's treasury. No, sir. But his slave escapes—he runs away, and, for some reason, his property in man is so much more holy and sacred, that the whole Government is bound to take the track and hunt the poor, panting fugitive down, and carry him back to his chains and bondage at the Government's expense.

Sir, under a Constitution unstained by the word slave, we have a law magnifying slave property above all other property in the nation—a law giving it guarantees that no other property could possibly obtain. Sir, the partiality of this law is so great, that it stands opposed to a Constitution that guarantees equal justice and protection to all.

John G. Fee is driven out of his Kentucky home, and robbed of the fruits of his life-long toil. There is no power to secure him his home, or protect him in his rights of property or opinion. But had John G. Fee only owned a slave, and his slave escaped, the Government, under this law, would have followed his slave to the utmost limits of the United States, and returned his slave to him at its own expense. Your Honor will pardon me, (if I need pardon,) but I cannot, for the life of me, see what there is in robbing a man of his inalienable rights and enslaving him for life, that should entitle it to the special and peculiar protection of national law.

I am aware, sir, that I shall be reminded that judges, marshals, attorneys, and many citizens, regard this law as constitutional, and stand ready to execute it, though it trample every principle of the Declaration of Independence in the dust. Sir, no law can be enacted so bad but that it will find men deluded or base enough to execute it. The law of Egypt that consigned the new-born babe to the slaughter, found tools for its execution. The bloody decree of Herod, found men ready to obey the law of the country, though it commanded the slaughter of the innocents of a province. Sir, tell me not of men ready and willing to execute the law. My Redeemer, whose name I am hardly worthy to speak, and yet whose name is all my trust, although he knew no sin, yet he was crucified by law.

Again, Sir, it will be seen that some whom the world calls doctors of divinity and doctors of law, have undertaken to prove slavery was guaranteed by the Constitution. If that be so, in the name of the Most High God, tear out the red strip of blood; it was not written by the Angel Gabriel, nor nailed to the throne of the Almighty. If slavery is in it, it is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.

But, Sir, I have one consideration more that I will urge why sentence should not be pronounced against me. This law, which I think I have proved outrageous to the rights of man, is so obviously at variance with the law of that God that commands me to love Him with all my soul, mind, might and strength, and my neighbor as myself, and the Redeemer that took upon him my nature and the nature of poor Jim Gray, has been so particular in telling me who my neighbor is, that the path of duty is plain to me. This law so plainly tramples upon the divine law that it cannot be binding upon any human being under any circumstances to obey it. The law that bids me do to other men as I would have other men do to me, is too plain, too simple to be misunderstood. But, Sir, I am not left to the general law of love in searching for my duty in this particular case. Permit me to refer your Honor to the oldest law book in existence, though it may not be in use in this Court, yet I think it better authority than Blackstone, or any law book that ever was written. It is the book of books. In that book I find some special enactments given to the Hebrew commonwealth that leaves me in no doubt as to my duty in reference to this law. "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death." Again, "Thou shalt not deliver under his master the servant that has escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place he shall chose in one of thy gates where it liketh him, best thou shalt not oppress him." These plain statutes, with many more that I might give, leaves me in no doubt as to the mind of the unchanging Jehovah, in reference to man stealing and slave hunting. Sir, the whole system of slavery originated in man stealing, and is perpetuated by fraud, and violence, and plunder. Others may have their doubts as to their duty under the law. I, Sir, have none. This law is just as binding on me as was the law of Egypt to slaughter Hebrew children; just as binding as the law that said, worship the golden image, worship not God; just as binding as the law forbidding Christ and his Apostles to preach the gospel. Send me a law bidding me rob or murder my neighbor, I must decline to obey it. I can suffer, but I must not do wrong. Send me a law bidding me join hands in robbing my fellow men of their freedom, I cannot do so great a wrong. Yes, send me a law bidding me stop my ears at the cry of the poor, I can suffer the loss of all these hands have earned, I can suffer bonds and imprisonment, yes, God helping me, I can give up my life, but I cannot knowingly trample upon the law of my God nor upon the bleeding, prostrate form of my fellow man. I go not to Missouri to relieve oppressed humanity, for my duty has called me nearer home; but when He that directs the steps of men, conducts a poor, oppressed, panting fugitive to my door, and when there I hear his bitter cry, I dare not close my ear against it, lest in my extremity I cry for mercy and shall not be heard. Sir, this law so flagrantly outrages the divine law that I ought not to be sentenced under it.

A single remark and I am done. From the testimony, part of which is false, and from your rendering an interpretation of the law, the jury have found me guilty; yes, guilty of carrying out the great principles of the Declaration of Independence; yes, guilty of carrying out the still greater principles of the Son of God. Great God, can these things be? Can it be possible? What country is this? Can it be that I live in a land boasting of freedom, of morality, of Christianity? How long, Oh, how long shall the people bow down and worship this great image set up in this nation? Yes, the jury say guilty, but recommend me to the mercy of the court. Mercy, Sir, is kindness to the guilty. I am guilty of no crime. I, therefore, ask for no mercy. No, Sir, I ask for no mercy I ask for justice. Mercy is what I ask of my God. Justice in the courts of my adopted country is all I ask. It is the inhuman and infamous law that is wrong, not me.

My feelings are at my home. My wife and my children are dear to my heart; but, sir, I have counted the cost. I am ready to die if need be for the oppressed of my race, but slavery must die, and when my country shall have passed through the terrible conflict which the destruction of slavery must cost; and when the history of the great struggle shall be candidly written, the rescuers of Jim Gray will be considered as having done honor to God, to humanity, and to themselves.

I am told there is no appeal from this Court, yet I do appeal to the court of high heaven, where Judge Drummond and Judge Caton, the rescuer and the rescued, shall all have to stand at the judgment seat of the Most High.

I have, sir, endeavored to obey the divine law, and all the laws of my country that do not conflict with the laws of my God. My humble wish is that it may then appear that I have done my duty; all I wish to be written on my tomb-stone, "He feared God and loved his fellow-men."

LETTER FROM THE JAIL.

CHICAGO JAIL, Oct. 3, 1860.

Citizens of Cook County:—From your own jail, erected for the safe keeping of criminals, I take the liberty of addressing you a word. I find myself surrounded by walls and bars, and associated with men charged or convicted of crimes against the peace of society, the life or property of individuals. Who am I that you citizens of the State of Illinois should erect such a place as this and give me a place in it? I am a native of the free hills of Scotland. In an early day I sought your beautiful prairies, and with the blessing of God upon the labors of my hands, made a home for my family. When your noble city, noble in its youthful vigor, more noble in its future, when it becomes the western terminus of our direct European trade, and the great western shipping port for the garden of the North American continent; yes, I may say your noble city, when it was a small village, a mere trading post, when there was neither railroad or canal leading to it, I here exchanged my grain for supplies for my family; since that day of small things I have aided in opening your canal and over it have sent millions of bushels of grain to your city, and have taken from it many millions of feet of lumber. In all of this time I have endeavored to live peaceably with all men, and to provide things honest in the sight of all. Conscious as I am of many failings and imperfections, I am conscious of no one act in all this time, where I intended to injure the person or property of one of my fellow men, and I know not one man in the State of Illinois, yea, in the whole world, that I would do ought but good to, if it was in my power.

Friends and neighbors, know that nothing but my peculiar circumstances would lead me to write thus in reference to myself. Fellow citizens, you build jails and open their doors to innocent men, and tender the services of your Sheriffs and jailers to the Oligarchy of the South to hold such men as myself. What injury had I done to Cook county that she should open her jails and give me a place among her murderers and robbers? Last autumn a fellow man, it was claimed, escaped from the house of bondage. That Providence that orders the steps of all men, directed him near to my door. I saw what I thought was a conspiracy of the Judge, mayor, and attorneys, marshals and slave hunters, to reduce that man to slavery, in violation of the Constitution of the country. In that emergency I simply tried to do my duty to Jim Gray. I did just what I should do again if I should find you or one of your sons in the same circumstances—their liberty exposed and trial by jury denied them. I know not that I have injured any living man by this transaction. If Missouri has the power to hold slaves and you cannot interfere, have you not the right to be free from slavery? Does the law of this State seize upon the public property of the counties and place it in the hands of slave hunters? Does the law of this State take your servants, the Sheriffs and Jailors, and bind them over to be supple tools of the oligarchy that treads upon the necks of four millions of human beings at home, and then claim the right to trample upon you? Are you compelled to do this by the law of the State, or do you volunteer your jails and Sheriffs, that innocent men have a place with the guilty? If it is the law of Illinois that opens Cook county jail to me as a felon, for what *true* and *good* men over the world will say is no crime, ought not that law to be repealed? If it is Cook county that opens her jails to receive men for acts, which, if done in behalf of white men, would be extolled everywhere, ought you not to arise and rid yourselves of all responsibility in enslaving colored men, and the oppressors of your own State? Gladly would I lay in this prison if it would arouse the people of this State to control their own jails, sheriffs and jailers, and decree an eternal divorce between them and the despotism that wields the General Government, that blights Territories, and stalks over the free States, imprisoning whom it pleases and where it pleases. Men of Cook county, if Liberty is not a farce, I ask you to ponder these things.

JOHN HOSSACK,
Cook County Prison.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
We will exhibit from Auction, on Friday, Oct. 5th,
Rich Plaid Silks for 50 Cts.
EXTRA HEAVY GLOS DE EPSON SILKS,
For 75 Cents, and $1.00.
Superb 7 and 9 Flounced
Velvet Robes.
For Thirty Dollars—Cost to Import Fifty Dollars.
Extraordinary Bargains in
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The Latest Novelties in
AUTUMN AND WINTER CLOAKS,
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Rich Dress Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Novelties in Shawls,
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In Domestics —AND— **HOUSEKEEPING GOODS**
Our Stock is unlimited, and every Price and Style.
We will guarantee to sell lower for Net Cash,
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Five Hundred Pieces
FRENCH MERINO,
From Auction, at Lower Prices than ever before sold.
New Goods Arriving Daily.
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EVERYTHING NEW.
Our New Goods are now coming in,
Including all the Novelties in
LADIES' BELTS, BELT RIBBONS,
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A fine assortment of Edgings, Val. and Thread Laces, Veils, Barbes, a few of the PRETTIEST FRENCH COLLARS, &c., Dress Trimmings,
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS,
GLOVES, HOISERY, &c., &c., &c.
We offer Choice Goods and ask an examination. Wholesale and Retail.
N. B.—A full line of Berlin Worsteds opened at retail.
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78.......LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.......78

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H. W. WETHERELL
Is now offering one of the largest and most elegant Stocks of
Retail Millinery Goods
Ever exhibited in this city, and invites the Ladies of Chicago, very confidently, to an examination of the same.
He is happy to announce the arrival of the popular Miss WILLIAMS from the recent New York Openings, who comes
FULLY PREPARED
To answer the expectations of the most fastidious.

DOWNER'S AND PORTLAND KEROSENE.
There are three companies manufacturing Oil from Coal having the right to use the TRADE MARK of
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DOWNER'S of Boston, AND THE **Portland Company, of Portland,**
Are owned mainly by the same parties, manufacture from the same Coal, by the same process, and use the same purification, and are
Precisely Alike.
These Companies have a JOINT AGENT in New York, who has a right to, and does, use the JOINT BRAND of DOWNER'S AND PORTLAND KEROSENE.
Our supplies are FROM THIS SOURCE. On each package we sell of this Oil we shall also brand OUR OWN NAME, and all sold under this Joint Brand we
Guarantee Genuine.
J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 144 and 146 Lake St.

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The place to find the best Cook, Parlor, Hall, Office Factory and Store Stoves, is at
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Of A. C. BARSTOW & Co.'s manufacture, Providence, R. I., among which are the celebrated
BAY STATE COOKING, HARP COOKING, HELP MEET, NOBLE COOK, PARLOR COOK, DIAMOND HEATER, PYRAMID HEATER, VIGILANT GAS BURNER, VILLAGE AIR TIGHT.
And many other new and improved Coal and Wood Heating Stoves. ALL WARRANTED. Together with a full and select assortment of
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Nails and Tin Ware, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Galvanized Iron, executed by some of the best Mechanics in the country. Prices Reasonable.
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The Best and Cheapest at
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20 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AT
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Try My Segars -- 10 For 25 Cts.
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All Imported direct, and better for the Money than can be found ANYWHERE.

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Invites attention to his large and superior stock of the best and most styles for Fall and Winter wear, of
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From long experience as a Cutter, he guarantees *As Well-made and as Good Fitting* a Garment as can be obtained.
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Self Sealing, Self-Testing, Reliable
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A new article with a flexible cap, (which requires no cement,) which shows at once the presence of air within the Jar. Also, a variety of other styles at low rates.
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LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
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Ask the Attention of Dealers to their LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS.
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A Pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
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Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and invalids suffering from indigestion and constipation, of the bowels, and who, consequently, cannot use other wines, are using it with the happiest effect.
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Of the latest and most desirable styles, [illegible] which will be sold by the yard or made into garments of the latest styles and warranted to give satisfaction. Their stock of
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Is also complete, consisting of Lambs' Wool and Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, [illegible] which all are invited to look at before purchasing elsewhere. Don't forget the place
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This Delicious Tonic Stimulant,
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Having superseded the so-called "Gins" "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.
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135 & 137.......LAKE STREET.......135 & 137
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The Best Goods at Low Prices.
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Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine, Cotton and Wool Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt, Venetian, Tapestry Ingrain, Rugs, Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety of prices and patterns, comprising the largest, best and most desirable stock ever opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.
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Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment, either as regards quality, style or prices, of English and American manufacture, in widths from one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings [illegible]. Also, Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.
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Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Tufted, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa Jute, Manilla Bed, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheepskin Mats of the greatest variety in size and patterns.
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W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS,
99 . . Clark Street, . . 99
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded [illegible] two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark Street.

Special Notices. [column cut off at the edge of the scan]
Kennedy's Medical [illegible]
Appeal to Science. [illegible]
Greeley's Bourbon [illegible]
Diarrhoea, Dysentery [illegible]
Established, A.D. 17[illegible]
Those who are Curi[illegible]
Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FI[illegible] Brown & Wi[illegible] 47 & 49 State street [illegible] Gas Fixtures.
R. D. McFARL[illegible] Gas, Steam Fi[illegible] —AND— PLUMBING ESTABL[illegible] PRACTICAL PLU[illegible]
Dentists' Cards.
A. W. FRE[illegible] DENTIST. 109 Washington Street [illegible]
DENTAL DEPOT IN C[illegible] WESTERN BRANCH [illegible] JONES & W[illegible]
Stationery.
BUTLER & HUNT, 4[illegible]
D. A. INGERSOLL, [illegible] BOOK BINDER [illegible]
Public Houses.
LAKE HO[illegible] CHICAGO, ILL. FIRST CLASS [illegible] Rates Only $1.50 Pe[illegible] S. W. SEA & CO., Pro[illegible]
Bags.
BAGS—BAGS—BAGS [illegible] CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACT[illegible] BAGS OF EVERY DE[illegible]
BAGS! BAGS!! BA[illegible] FARWELL'S [illegible]
CHICAGO BAG A[illegible]
CATARRH! CA[illegible] Liquid Catarrh R[illegible]
TRAPANI COARSE [illegible] LIVERPOOL SALT, [illegible]
100 Bags PEPPER [illegible]
2000 MATTS CASS[illegible]
400 Bags RIO CO[illegible]
500 Pockets O. G. J[illegible]
50 Bags ALSPICE. [illegible]
350 Bbls. N. Y. [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer

☞ Established, A. D. 1751.—Bran-

☞ Appeal to Science.—If you

Furnishing Goods

CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

CURTAIN GOODS.

FURNISHING GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'

GREAT CARPET HALL.

135 & 137.....Lake Street.....135 & 137

500 Pieces

MERRIMAC PRINTS

9 Cents per yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

119, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

250 Pieces Real English

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

90 Cents per Yard at Retail.

P. PALMER,

119, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET

400 PIECES

Hamilton and Pacific

DELAINES.

17 1-2 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL'S

Caloric Job Printing

ESTABLISHMENT.

BILL HEADS at low prices.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

128 Lake street.

CIRCULARS, in tasty style

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

128 Lake street.

BUSINESS CARDS, quick and cheap.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

128 Lake street.

LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

Stationers and Blank Manufacturers,

128 Lake street.

W. KIMBALL,

DEALER IN

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

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HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

PIANO FORTES.

Receive First Premium at World's Fair and Mechanics' Institute, and First Premiums at 1854 and Silver Medals.

GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

Cabinet Organs.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Apply at Music Store, 99 North Clark street. 99

Educational.

PALMER'S EVENING SCHOOL is now in session. Pupils can enter any hour each of Adams st. and Wells st. cars, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, evenings and Saturday afternoons. Writing and Arithmetic on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 8 to 9 o'clock. Reading and Elocution, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Book Keeping on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. A good knowledge of Double Entry will enable pupils to take a class in Commercial Calculations in eleven lessons.—For further information, call at the School Rooms, 56 Adams st., between Wells and Franklin, or address W. D. PALMER, Principal. oct24-1y

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 62 Edina Place,

BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.

The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the Misses P. T. & M. J. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 17th, 1860. sept17dtn

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1000, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago.

GEO. W. NEWCOMB,

oct4 d189 1m No 99 Dearborn st., Room 3, Chicago.

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collateral, running ten days to six months wanted.

To Let—Stores, Offices and Lodging Rooms.

sept6-dtf-1m S. F. SHERMAN, 154 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In Sums and For Terms to Suit,

BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD,

GREENEBAUM BROS.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

sept6 d149-1m

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

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No. 63 Clark street, Chicago.

sept1 dtf-2m

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

NO. 63 CLARK STREET.

Three to five per cent per month. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts ☞ City Scrip wanted. myl6dtf-ly

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making remittances at the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are prepared to issue Drafts for any amounts from £1 5 and upwards.

Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.

Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and ship-ments of produce to Eastern markets. Business proper discounted.

CLEGHORN, LOCKIE & CO.,

British Consulate.

sp18dtf1 6m Custom House Building, 13 S. Lasalle st

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO

ERNST PRUSSING,

DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Century Fire Ins. Co.

NO. 8..... CLARK BLOCK.....NO. 8

nov1-ly N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or next day if Sunday or holiday, deposited for same with the city of New York, and negotiable cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraph advice.

sept1 ly cert EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

STILES & DEANE, COUNSELORS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Rooms ... 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

T. B. STILES. [apl9w1y] WM. ROCCO DEANE.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU, *ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.*

Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St.

Chicago, Ill.

S. S. BLACKWELL. [apl9-c654-3m] J. H. MATHIEU

A. D. BRADLEY, *ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.*

Office—127 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.

Reference—Messrs. Tucker, Anthony & Co., Boston; Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. W. B. Judd; H. Dunn, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Chicago; Wm. Kay, Esq., C. N. Holden, Esq., Col. S. S. Shapard, Esq., John Slater, Esq., Aaron Haven, Esq. apl4-ly-c654-dtn

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

80 - Dearborn Street. - 80

GEO. PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. jan28

REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. S. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John A. Kirkwood, Esq., Rochester; Messrs. Hamilton, Gray & Co., Cincinnati; Messrs. Sheldon, Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Free. First National Bank, Cincinnati; Messrs. Columbian, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Kenosha; Hon. Alex. Mitchell, Milwaukee; Hon. Wm. Bross, Hon. Abram J. Parker, Ill. apy, N. Y.; John G. Dunbar, Esq., Buffalo. jan7-1y

S. K. DOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office No. 1, Methodist Block,

Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois nov7-ly

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Chasters and Britannia Ware. No. 108 Lake street, Chicago. [apl9-dtf-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

NO. 130 CLARK STREET,

Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED. [apl9-1y-c]

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,

Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. S. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.

References in Chicago—Scripps & Brown.

nov7 ly-c654 dtf CALVIN G. SPIES

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE COPARTNERSHIP Heretofore existing between the undersigned, Richard K. Swift and James B. Swift, under the firm name of Swift & Johnson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1860. [oct8-3t] R. K. SWIFT, J. B. JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

Shearer, Paine & Strong,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All business of the firm will be settled at the Old Stand, 203 Randolph street. LEONARD N. SHEARER, JOHN S. PAINE, WM. W. STRONG.

Chicago, Sept. 16, 1860.

The business will hereafter be continued with increased facilities at the Old Stand,

203 Randolph street,

Under the management of WM. W. STRONG, who will be glad to wait on all his old friends and customers, and to the public would say that's a large stock and

LOW PRICES

will be the ruling motto. WM. W. STRONG.

sept4 d128 2w

CO PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Lumber Business THOMAS W. TREGO, under the name of Stouffer & Trego, and will continue the business at the new low one block south of the M. S. Freight House.

HENRY I. STOUFFER.

Chicago, Sept 5th, 1860. sept1-dtf 12t

Coal, Wood, &c.

KELLY & CO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEHIGH, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, Lackawanna, Briar Hill, ERIE, CHIPPEWA, Massilon, Mineral Ridge, *Pittsburg and Blossburg*

COALS.

Office and Yard foot of North Market st AND NO. 2 NORTH CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO, ILL.

[oct4 d185 1m]

COAL! COAL!!—I HAVE A large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver to consumers, in good and dry (from under cover) order, at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh, Briar Hill,

Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,

Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg,

Large and Small Egg Sciamokin, Chippewa,

Also, 600 tons FIRE LOAM, Scotch and American,

25,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers.

A. B. MERRILL,

Office 63 North Wells st.,

and foot North Market st.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material.

Does not constantly press the rupture, and thereby force out the parts to be retained, but by its peculiar construction draws the parts together, giving them a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE GOOD, or other parts, but only upon the rupture. Does not chafe or corrode, and is always clean and new. Never soils or corrodes, and is always sweet and pure. Young persons can wear it with perfect comfort. Physicians and others will find the ARTIFICIAL TRUSS IN USE. Now in use those who have used it with the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing

RIGGS & CO.,

Exclusive and Sole Agents for the Western States,

Office 124 Lake street, over Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

Riggs & Co., 5 Astor House, New York. myl0-dtf-ly

Dentists' Cards

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST,

103.....WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.....103

Just Ex'd Cash Store.

☞ No charge for an examination or consultation work. sept20 1y

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF JONES & WHITE,

(S. S. BINGHAM, MANAGER,)

103 . . Randolph Street . . 103

Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled

PORCELAIN TEETH,

Mineral Gum Work, prepared in the Most Highest and Improved Style. The Pelta, Gold, Silver and Platinum Base and wire, Operating Instruments, Chairs, Furniture and everything necessary for Gas use. Whoever buys of us will find it to their interest. Terms strictly cash. sep24-dtf 6m

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., are now on hand the following sizes of print:

Demy 16x20 Medium 17x22 Royal 19x24

Super Royal 20x28 Imperial 22x32 Extra 22x32

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, Assortment of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.

Also, Envelopes, Cards and Letter, and a general assortment of Stationery.

Having purchased Mallock's celebrated Rock and News Ink, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates for cash. sept6 dtf

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER,

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books, every description, with ruled bound loose or dashed patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders for Custom House Blanks.

All Books, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order, and delivered to any part of the city, or shipped by any route. Old books bound and rebound. All kinds of Blank Books constantly on hand and furnished to order.

No. 126 LAKE STREET,

Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street,

Post Office box 5354. myl6 1y d231

Public Houses.

LAKE HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.

Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Rush Street Bridge.

S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.

[sept2-dtf-1m]

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE.

BAG MANUFACTORY.

FAY, ESTEN & CO., 127 South Water street, Chicago.

CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Military and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with despatch. New and second-hand Specimen Grain and Grocery Bags for sale cheap. Flour and Farmers' bags for Peas, Buckwheat, Feed, Flaxseed, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and despatch. Bags shipped to any point. myl7-1y

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FAREWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue, Chicago,

BAGS AND SACKS of every description

and printed with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FAREWELL.

sept6-dtf-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,—

276 South Water street.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—cotton, canvas, sizings—printed to order or from pattern.

SEAMLESS—Every size used.

SHORT BAGS—Two or three bushels.

Bags & Cloths, Mixed, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. Brief. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! DOCTOR SEELYE'S

Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh in its worst form, and all diseases of the Head, to which it is applicable. Sold by druggists generally, and sent to any person by enclosing $1, addressed to Dr. SEELYE, Chicago. Office, 103 Lake street, corner of Wabash. Chicago, sept1-1y

TRAPANI COARSE PACKING SALT, in bulk,

Direct by P. ANDERSON, 6 State's Block, Corner South Water and Lasalle streets.

100 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATTS CASSIA. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Packets O. G. JAVA COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 Bags ALSPICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, IN store and for sale low by REYNOLDS, ELY

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SOUTHERN

Trains Depart. Trains Arrive.

7.30 A. M. 3.00 A. M.

5.00 P. M. 8.00 P. M.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

7.30 A. M. 3.00 A. M.

5.00 P. M. 8.00 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

6.40 A. M. 3.00 A. M.

[7.35 P. M. 8.15 P. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.

9.45 A. M. 3.00 A. M.

9.30 P. M. 8.00 P. M.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL. 8.30 A. M.

8.45 A. M. 3.00 P. M.

9.40 P. M. 8.00 P. M.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

[9.15 A. M. 8.30 A. M.

9.15 P. M. 8.00 P. M.

4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation.

CHARLESTON CENTRAL.

6.35 A. M. 9.00 A. M.

6.35 P. M. 2.00 P. M.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

9.15 A. M. 3.50 A. M.

9.15 P. M. 8.00 P. M.

4.50 P. M. Fox Accommodation.

LAKE AND ST. LOUIS.

9.00 A. M. 6.10 A. M.

9.00 P. M. 7.20 P. M.

4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

9.45 A. M. 8.15 A. M.

9.30 P. M. 4.45 P. M.

[9.30 P. M. Janesville Acc. 12.55 P. M.

MILWAUKEE.

9.45 A. M. 1.55 P. M.

9.00 P. M. 6.45 P. M.

5.35 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.

☞ *Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.*

Letter from Artemus Ward, Jr.—Interview with Mr. Douglas—Grand Fusion Show.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21, 1860.

MISTER EDITUR: I seez mi quil to inform the publik thru the medeum of your kolums of the grand odisshun I have gust maid to my grate metropolitician ahu blesses and darfin Stak rops and glus nastie Surkus. Last nite I had sed in tevvi with Stevun A. Duglas, the renound politikal ambidikter, and proprietor and Gharl Kloun in the graze popular sovereignty ahu. Mister Duglas is generally kald the little giant from his haves performed the grate feet of walkin the whole length of Mason and Dixon klose line with the dred skot dicksshun in one hand and his whole popular suvereinty ahu in the other; and also pullin up the mammuth tre kald the miasorie kompromze, which was first planted in 1787 by Tomas Gefferson and uthers, and set out agin in 1820. Mister Duglas hold me that he had the konstitushun with it and plast them under his feet.

But I was a going on to say that he has bin travelin thru the eastern rale and authentik stake for to fain his treks and speaksh. I is pees. The we he taken um in with his popler suvereenty game and he is now on the hi road to Washington. He is not dedd. He holds out a big bil to the people and sez, there's a popler suvereenty—there's the grate prinsipul. At first they think they see it; but when the look a little sharper it vanishes like a fist on the orkestra Rehearsil when the noonda son rises in the east on a thunderin hot day in the middel of Juli; it cant be found nowhere. Then he sometimes gets beat for korse he cant find in a tite place, but he is tarasi smart and can krawl thru a mighty little hole. But this aa he did 1 grate trik—at wuplase he ate an ox and 20 000 sandwidges.

As soon as I herd of his arrive in town I went to pa him a visit. I found him in his sho room speakin his pary. I dident wish to be very formal; and sez I, haven't ye got that pees larut yet? Sez he, yis—but thers sum of the doktrin that the pople dont bleeve, and I have to alter it considderabel to meet the views. Sez I, how doo you like the sho bizness? Sez he, it dont pa. Sez I, mi sho is dooin a stavin bizness. He groaned and sed he once started in his; and sez he, I thowt I shood make a good deal out of my popler suvereenty; but sez he, it has spilt the hull shoo. The pepel begin to see thru it, and tha is a-bustin. Sez I, what are you going to do with it? Sez he, as soon as I hav yused up mi postors and advertisements I shal throw it overbord.

Sez I, Duglas whattle ye take for yer popler suvereenty? Sez he ile sel it cheap. I told him I dident kno how you manage his triks, but I wood go into partnership with him in the sho business. Sez he, its a bargain. I then axt him what he thowt of taking along sum darkies to sing songs and dans the hornpipe. Sez he, I wunt hav eany thing to doo with the nigger bizness agin—it dont pa. He said he went into the nigger business in 1854 and had been goin down all ever sins; he sed it had nurly roond him. The little giant then purformed on the slack rope, and dimed up a greest pole and spoke to the pepel on the top. One of the Lincoln's rales was next browt in and Douglas was set on and rods out thru the back dore. Douglas is about 5 feet 8 and a thunderin site more man for one of his size. I maid a trenological examination of him. Hee is a man of tremendus pour. His haxs are huge. His bump of humbuggeing is as big as a goorge. Consekwhantsez is hayed in. Heed make a first rate crier in the sho bizsez; his bump of tellin yarns aint small.

Duglas and I have kompleted our programm for our nu sho. We call it the nu yunion sho, and greest pole surkus, together with uther alarmin and darin feets.

Duglas ile perform on the grand, dubble & single handed game of popler suverenty. This game can be seen best with the 12 shot. But I must kloze. We are now Westward ho in few dase. Yurs in hast,

ARTEMUS WARD, Jr.

pee se Duglas sez give popler suvreenty a good ble in the paper.

The Steel-Plated French War Steamers.

The last number of the *Moniteur de la Flotte* contains the following exultant remarks concerning the new naval invention:

"The first steel-plated steamship, La Gloire, has just taken possession of the sea. She is a magnificent vessel, seventy-seven metres long and sixteen metres large (250 by 51 feet English) She differs in no respect from the rest of her lines and by the mass of her iron cuirass. At the height of 1 83 metres—barely six feet—above the water line, a battery of thirty-four guns of the most powerful effects on the forces of the two long range pieces; on the quarter deck an iron cuirass to protect her commander at his post during the action. The reduced masts and wide funnel indicate that the vessel is not intended to go to a distance from our ports, but that her field of operations is in the seas where henceforward the great differences of European policy will be settled. The frigate has been launched, and it may now be said that she has gloriously terminated her trials.

In calm weather she parts the water without shock, and the passage is made without noise—a thing whereby how perfectly her proportions have been conceived. Her speed, measured on a fixed basis of nearly eight kilometers, reached 13 1-3 knots, which is the finest result ever ascertained in a ship of war. In a ten hours' trip her average rate was 13 31-100 knots, with all her fires lighted, and 12 knots with half her fires. In a rough sea she behaved perfectly. She pitches very gently, and rolls with regularity that leaves nothing to be desired. The extreme captain's proficiency is therefore in all respects well—carried out fully, but not exceeded; the whole does the greatest honor to his skill, and gives the assurance of the precision of his intelligence, of the certainty of his foresight and consequently of the confidence the country may place in him. One cannot now say how one block south of the M. S. Freight House. HENRY I. STOUFFER.

Chicago, Sept. 5th, 1860. sept1-dtf 12t

Discoveries in Africa.

A series of recent letters addressed to Dr. Whewell, Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Sedgwick, Miss Burdett Coutts, and others, by Dr. Livingstone, bring down the history of the present expedition to the last date. It had surrounded the Zambesi for about 200 miles, to the Kebrabasa Falls, which present no obstacle to a powerful steamer, but which could not be crossed by the slight and badly constructed launch which had been provided for the traveller. By going up a tributary of the Zambesi, the Shire, 100 miles, and marching overland 40 miles on foot, he had discovered a lake—Lake Shirwar of Tamandur—hitherto unknown to geographers, 90 miles long and 30 or 40 wide, without an outlet, and 2000 feet above the level of the sea. He and his party had also the honor of first visiting and exploring the southern lake Nyanpe, out of which the Shire flows, and which might not be confounded with the lake visited by Captain Speke. The Shire runs through a rich valley 100 miles long by 30 to 90 broad. It is most fertile, and will grow any quantity of sugar cane, cotton, indigo, corn and fruits. Dr. Livingstone's personal experience on his first journey went to show that the climate is healthful. He would at once be a strong man who had a wife, who wore a crinoline, who carried many instruments, and did not go barefoot, with a double bearded trotter! The Doctor attributes his remarkable, on the old principle that men have hair to wear while women have not. He has long been wearing moustaches of his own, and finds them very convenient in his new vocation to take the command of a steam fleet. "I do it," he says, "as a matter of duty, though not so far as liking goes. I would rather never drink ale in London (except the month of November) to be fried alive on a paddle-box in an African sun."—*Literary Gazette.*

Recent Theories in Meteorology. A Series of Severe Winters Predicted.

The last number of the *North British Review* contains an article on "Recent Theories in Meteorology," in which are noticed some of the speculations or theories connected with meteorology which have lately attracted attention, but especially the *periodicity of severe winters.* The theory that the solar spots have a decennial period, seems to be established by a number of independent consonance observations. And although M. Hofrath Schwarbe, whose table of observations from 1826 to 1850 the writer in the *Review* quotes, "seems to establish a connection between climatic condition and the number of spots," General Sabine has made the remarkable discovery that there is a decennial period exactly corresponding with the solar period in the greatest frequency, duration and occasional magnitude of the magnetic disturbances; even the sun's disc is most observed by dark spots.

In continuing the study of these phenomena, M. Wolf has collected from nearly four hundred volumes all the observations on Solar spots from the time of Fabricius, Galileo, Scheiner, to Schwabe; and he has found by means of sixteen different epochs, established by the minimum and the maximum of the Solar spots, that the mean duration of these spots is; 11.111 plus 0 085 years.

So that nine periods are exactly equivalent to a century. M. Wolf has also found that in each century the years 4'00, 11.11, 22.22, 33.33, 44.44, 55.56, and 66, 77, 78, 88, 89, correspond to the minimum of sun spots. It appears by Schwabe's table, that in 1833 the number of sun spots was 333 days free from spots, and in 1844 it was 33 with 111 days free from them; 1847, 333 groups and no day free, and in 1848, 330 groups and no day free.

Mr. Wolf has added another interesting fact, that "the aurora borealis and earthquakes predominate strikingly when the solar spots are most numerous." The reviewer concludes from this that if this law shall be established by more extensive observation, the character of the seasons may be predicted with at least some degree of certainty.

The recent and important attempt, however, to establish a meteorological law on the authority of historical discovery from ancient times, by M. Renou, in the memoir "On the Periodicity of Severe Winters," has been made the principal subject of the article in the review. M. Renou in Secretary to the Meteorological Society of France; and he has certainly rendered it very probable that rigorous winters occur at regular periods, distanced from each other. M. Renou defines a rigorous winter as one which ought to give rise at Paris to minima of temperature from 5 deg. to 10 deg. C., and of mean temperature kept up during the month at several degrees below 32 deg. or the freezing point. The simultaneous freezing of the Seine and the Po, and the Thames and the Neva, with other ports of the Mediterranean, which must be the result of a continued cold of more than 32 deg., is necessary characteristics of a rigorous winter.

On examining meteorological registers, published at different epochs, M. Renou found that a rigorous winter occurs every seventeen years; but that, in place of occurring in an arbitrary manner, they formed natural groups of four to six, succeeding each other more rigorous than the rest, to which he gives the name of a *central winter.* By uniting these groups, he discovered the law of their distribution, namely, that they were reproduced after the interval of little more than forty-one years. Occasionally, however, the period is effaced, or rather masked, by the occurrence of two severe winters, a number of short, less rigorous and more separated winters; but, on an average, the great winters return in a space of forty-one years, bearing another equal interval without remarkable winters.

We can not, in this abstract, follow the calculations of M. Renou with any particularity, his results being the object we have in view. The year 1830 was, in his observation, a central winter. The period which ought to follow is that of 1871. In 1859-60 we reached the first winter of this group; "and the cold," says M. Renou, "of the 15th and 20th December falls too completely under my prediction to make me delay the publication of this note. I shall not be surprised it at the next return of cold, the thermometer at the observatory descends lower than in December. *We shall have, after this winter, one, or probably two rigorous winters, increasing in severity to a central winter, which will be toward 1871, then a decreasing series, even to 1881.*

Rigorous winters, according to M. Renou, may extend themselves indefinitely toward the pole; but they do not affect the equatorial regions, excepting, perhaps, in modifying in a small degree the temperature of some months, and in producing a slight change in the atmosphere winds. Their influence seems to stop at the thirtieth degree of latitude—a remarkable limit, which is nearly the limit of palm trees properly so called, and which divides each hemisphere into two equivalent parts. "It is probable," says M. Renou, "that in the half of the winters each country will be visited in its turn with a rigorous winter; and as in this case the earth ought to be thus visited in forty-one years, the whole earth will extend itself each time over the eighty-second part of the globe, or a surface equal to twelve times that of France. This, indeed, is nearly the zonal which great winters seem to embrace. They appear to occupy a space a little elongated from the north-east to the south west; and I am led to believe that they principally extend from the east to the west, so as to run through the northern hemisphere in twenty or twenty-one years, and then through the southern hemisphere in the same time, and while we have only ordinary winters. The essentially maritime character, however, of the southern hemisphere ought to render its severe winters less distinctly marked than they are with us."

Tamberlick's "Ut de Poitrine"—A Lucky Loss of Voice.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* relates the following anecdote of Tamberlick, the celebrated tenor:

Let me tell you the origin of Mr. Tamberlick's famous "ut de chest," which is worth as much money to him. He is by birth a Roman, but his family is of Polish origin. He stuttered badly when he was a child, and his family destined him to the bar, in the state of the Church. He ran away from the theological seminary and entered the army. Discovering one day that he had a splendid tenor's voice, he quitted the army, and took Guglielmi (a son of the celebrated Guglielmi) for his singing-master, under whom he made such progress that he was soon engaged at the San Carlo; he and Fraschini (who was several years older than himself) sharing between them the tenor's parts. Fraschini singing the *forte* and Tamberlick the *tenorino.* Being wretchedly paid at this opera-house, he quitted Italy for Spain, where he obtained an excellent engagement at Madrid, and played there for three years, a new part in which he was to appear that evening, he lost his voice. Nevertheless, there was no sign of his staying the opera-house or changing the piece; for the Court had commanded the opera and the performance. "Then, if you can't sing, bawl," exclaimed the leader of the orchestra; "I'll give you the pitch!" and he knocked the piece as hard as he could. All at once, Tamberlick, the *tenorino,* who never sang anything, except the softest, sweetest melodies, thundered out, in sharp, clear, bell-ringing tones. His fortune was made; a new "star" rose above the lyric horizon. 'Tis strange we have no altars to celebrate; what miracles this god hath wrought!

Prof. Wood's RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

IS PRONOUNCED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS TO BE THE GREATEST BLOOD RENOVATOR EVER DISCOVERED.

It positively what the name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is certainly so, and will also prevent, rectify, eliminate and remove the blood in all its impurities, from whatever cause arising, and will, if taken in time, invariably take it out. In all diseases of the blood, whether Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial or in a poisoned state, it is positive. It is so in the cure of all Skin Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Itch, Mercurial Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, White Swellings, Tumors, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Worms, Consumption, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Nervousness, Debility, Dropsy, Diseases arising from the Habits of Youth, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Skin, Tetter, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Fever Sores, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Itch, Mercurial Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, White Swellings, Tumors, Dropsy

nancial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1860.

money market to-day was quiet. Sterling exchange was in fair demand, but scarcely so as yesterday. Still there was no change in the banks selling at 1 per cent. prem. Bills were sold on the street, however, at ¼ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of September are as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$66,594.78	$64,763.20
Freight	111,191.92	91,745.37
Miscellaneous	3,021.12	4,169.39
Total	$180,807.82	$160,677.96
Decrease	20,129.86	

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 6, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wht bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.	Seed lbs.
By Lake	200	20	11567	4033	1000	2020	
By Canal	400	4440	1101	700	415	5625	4100
By R. R. G. W. R.	1240	1700	4940	300		1000	2000
C. & R. I. R.	170	1000	2000	1000	400	1000	1000
C. & A. R. R.	242	2000	2000	1000	500	1000	2000
M. S. & N. I. R.	242	2000	2000	1000	500	1000	2000
C. A. & St. P. R. R.	242	2000	2000	1000	500	1000	2000
Total	2337	15607	29473	7100	2967	9345	54713

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Flat, Hyde	200	20	11567	4033	1000	2020
Iron Duke	400	4440	1101	700	415	5625
Propeller D. D. T. C.	1240	1700	4940	300		1000
C. & R. I. R.	170	1000	2000	1000	400	1000
C. & A. R. R.	242	2000	2000	1000	500	1000
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The wheat market to-day was steady and firm, with a tolerably active demand both for shipment and by speculators. A decline of 1c in freights caused the former to buy more freely. About 140,000 bushels were sold at 92@93c for No. 3 Red Winter; 90@1 for Northwestern Club; 88@90c for No. 1 Spring; 86@87c for No. 2 Spring; and 79@90c for R. jected.—Prices at the close paying 86@1 for No. 3; and 90c for No. 1 Spring. The flour market was more active, at a decline of 5@10c per bbl. About 5,000 bbls were sold at $6 12½ for choice White Winter; $4.25@4.65 for common to choice Spring extra; and $3 75 for Spring superfine. Corn was in good demand, and advanced 1@1c, but closed less firm. About 85,000 bushels were sold at 43@44c for No. 1, 42@43c for No. 2; and 37c for R. jected. Rye was scarce and in active demand at an advance of 1@1½, with sales at 58@59c for No. 1 in store, and 53c afloat. Oats were also in good request and firm at 19c in store. Barley was dull and slow at 45@46c for No 2 to very choice on track. High wines were steady. Hides firm.

Quite a large fleet of vessels arrived to-day, and freights, have in consequence, declined fully 1c per bushel. The rates to day were:—Wheat to Buffalo, 10c; Corn to Buffalo, 10c; Wheat to Oswego, 10@10½c; Oats to Buffalo, by steam, 6½c.

TOLEDO MARKETS—Oct. 5.—Our market is rather bare of transactions to-day. The Fair and different views between buyers and sellers have both operated against much business being done. Flour—No sales. Wheat—sales 2 000 bu red p. t. Eastern market advancing. Corn generally held at 53c, though we hear of no sales at that figure. Sales 5,000 and 6,000 bu p.

Freights—Unchanged; charters to day at 10c on wheat to Oswego. Rates about 4@4½ to Buffalo.

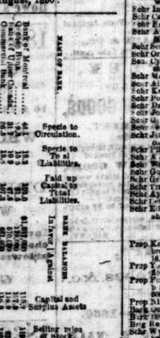
OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Oct. 5.—To Liverpool, 9 00 bush Wheat at 12d@12½d, in bulk, and 12½ @13d, in bags; 7,000 bris Flour at 2s 3d, 225 bales Cotton at 7-32d; 500 bris Flour at 2s 9d; 80 hhds Tobacco at 35s; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 45s. To London, 3,000 bris Flour at 2s 9d; 1 000 boxes Cheese at 50s; 6,000 bush Wheat at 12d; in bags and 5 tons Tallow Oil at 42s. To Glasgow, 7,000 bush Wheat at 12d, in ships bags; 400 bris Flour at 3s 6d; 15 tierces Beef on private terms.

NEW YORK BIRD MARKET—Oct. 5.—The market is more active, and prices are advanced—the receiving advancing 4000 Bengees Ayres 21 the average, at 25c, 6 mos., to go to Buffalo; 2000 Upper California at 24@c, and 1000 Lower California at 23c, 6 mos, usual terms; 4000 Hardery sailed Marnahan, 28 lbs., at 18½c, 8 mos., and 3,500 San Juan on private terms.

THE WEST.—The New York *World* of Friday says:

Last year the West bought little from the East, and paid less; this year they are buying more, and paying for their buy, as well as old indebtedness. New York, thus far, has received the bulk of the proceeds of the western crops, and all these proceeds that have so wonderfully strengthened our money market.

RETURNS OF CANADIAN BANKS FOR AUGUST, 1860.—The following table shows the condition of the Canadian Banks, according to the Government returns for August, 1860:



The headings of the above tables are given more fully by the Montreal *Gazette* as follows:

1. The percentage of specie to circulation.
2. The percentage of specie to total liabilities.
3. The percentage of paid up capital to total liabilities.
4. The balances with other banks.
5. The percentage of paid up capital and surplus assets to paid up capital.
6. The selling price of the stock per cent.

It is scarcely necessary to say in explanation of the last two items, that, whilst the fifth column expresses the value of the stock as shown by the returns of the banks, the sixth column shows its market value.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 6.

PRODUCTS—Declined 1c. The engagements were:—To Buffalo, Prop. Nile, rain at 10c; prop. Niagara, corn at 10c; other L. Ports, wheat at 10c; other Enterprise, corn at 10c. To Oswego, brig Louisiana, wheat at 14c; other Newport, corn at 10c; brig Sylvania, wheat at 14c; other Liverpool